

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

NOBODY TO BLAME.

A VERY important discussion was raised in the House of Lords on Monday evening last on the subject of confession in the Church of England. We can hardly say that its importance consisted in any novelty of view it elicited; for, in truth, it was but an expansion of thoughts which have been brought under the notice of the British public in several ways and on several occasions within the last few weeks. But when a question of this character is seriously debated in the House of Lords, though the debate may lead to no direct results, it may be fairly taken for granted that the subject is considered as one of some moment, and that it represents no small extent of uneasiness in the Church "as by law established." Two positions, we think, were fairly made out. The first, that clerical insubordination in the Establishment has already reached limits which may be characterised as dangerous; and the second, that there is no available remedy against the evil complained of. It is difficult, indeed, to ascertain from the debate who is to be regarded as responsible for the existing state of things. The laity, represented by those peers who took part in the discussion the other night, censured the inactivity of the Episcopal Bench, and the two archbishops concurred in saddling the blame upon the laity. We, who stand outside of the pale, believe that the grievance and danger upon which the debate turned—that, namely, of the introduction into many parishes of extreme Ritualistic practices, and more particularly of sacramental confession—spring mainly out of the system which has combined civil law with ecclesiastical and religious institutions, and which has attempted to fuse into one and the same system elements which are wholly incompatible, and, we may add, irreconcileable, one with the other.

The Reformed Evangelical doctrine of the Articles of the Church of England, and the priestly authority assumed throughout the ritual and rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer, are essentially antagonistic. It may be all very well to contend that the Church of England was settled by the Reformers upon a basis of Catholicity designedly made broad enough to admit the clerical exponents of both the systems alluded to. But, in point of fact, it is undeniable that the progress of the Reformation was suddenly cut short by the intervention of royal authority. It was originally the political exi-

gency of the times that forced what has been since called "a compromise" of the two extremes, and it has been by political influence and power that they have since been, not welded but simply hoisted into one ecclesiastical organisation. The Archbishop of York reminded the lay peers that twenty-two years had elapsed since precisely the same evil as that which is now complained of had been petitioned against by 260,000 persons, and he asked them whether it was not strange that at the present time exactly the same state of facts appeared to exist. To us we confess, this periodically recurring conflict within the pale of the Establishment, is not strange at all. It would be strange if no such conflicts arose. It is impossible to secure a real unity where there is no harmony between the schools of thought to be united. At any rate, it is impossible to secure it by the coercive agency of the civil law. Even if the subscription of the clergy to the standards and formulae of the Established Church represented much more fully than it ordinarily does the convictions of those who express their assent to them, there would yet be a period in the life of every thoughtful clergyman when he would be compelled to discriminate between the diverse views to which he had given his adhesion, and when, in his individual conscience and sense of responsibility, he would commit himself in his ministerial teaching, or in the exercise of his priestly functions, to the logical tendencies of one of the two irreconcileable elements of the Anglican Church. The law cannot prevent this. No exactness of subscription, no legal process put in motion to secure conformity to it, no ecclesiastical discipline which the Courts can bring to bear, can effectually suppress, or even largely check, the practical development of mutual contrariety between Low Church and High Church—or, in other words, between Protestantism and priesthood. The periodical outbreaks between them necessarily arise from their having been externally linked together by the law of the land. Their mutual antagonism is intensified by their natural contiguity in the same Establishment. Their tendency to run into extremes is incalculably augmented by their struggles for superiority in position and influence. No episcopal interference can put an end to this state of facts.

At the same time, one cannot but be struck with the impotency of Episcopal authority, exposed to public view in the recent debate in the House of Lords. The Archbishop of York closed his speech on Monday last by saying that "some persons appeared to think that the bishops were unwilling to perform the task which had been set them, but others would arrive at the more just conclusion that the task was too great for them to undertake." The members of the Church Establishment may be said to crave guidance and government, and the officers to whom responsibility is expressly committed, confess themselves incompetent to satisfy their desire. The confession is certainly a candid one, but his Grace of York, we imagine, hardly realised in his own mind all that it implies. It is true enough; but, if true, it casts reproach on the whole scheme of Church Government in reference to which it was made. We do not believe that much can be done in staying the plague which has excited so much public alarm, by the mere exercise of the Episcopal authority, far less by

entrusting to the hands of bishops a larger amount of legal disciplinary power. Conscience, and especially conscience when perverted by superstitious convictions, never has been, and never will be, moulded or suppressed at the will which must be enforced by law. The bishops might prosecute, and even persecute, those who are introducing Sacramental confession into the Church of England, but it is not thus that they could extirpate the tendencies which have given rise to it. There is but one way in which the evil can be met. Let religious teaching and ecclesiastical practice depend exclusively upon their own intrinsic merits for their preservation and extension! Give them ample freedom, but show them no State favour! Let the light of day in upon them, and if by any inherent vigour which they possess they can perpetuate their own existence, be it so! But let care be taken that the sanction of the nation, and the property of the people, be not used in bolstering up what cannot find for itself acceptance by its own recommendations. We are coming to this rapidly. We must come to it—unless, as a nation, we are prepared to cast ourselves once more without reserve into the arms of superstition. Bishops may depurate it as they will; lay lords may lap themselves, to their hearts' content, in false security; Parliamentary majorities may repudiate all idea of it; but nevertheless, the cause of disestablishment steadily and irresistibly moves forward. The very evils of which Churchmen complain, as well as those which Churchmen commit, will be used by the spirit of the age in hastening on the consummation which shall finally separate secular and spiritual authority and institutions in this country.

THE LATEST ANTI-RITUALISTIC MOVEMENT.

IT is a good sign that the anti-confessional meeting at Exeter Hall has already been followed by other movements betokening the earnestness, as well as the alarm, of the friends of Protestantism still left in the Church of England. And it is also significant that they have discovered the necessity for strengthening themselves by an alliance—if it be practicable—with the Nonconformity from which they have, for the most part, hitherto kept studiously aloof.

The conference at the National Club on Thursday last was convened by an Episcopalian and a Presbyterian, viz., the Rev. E. Bligh, Rector of Birling, and Dr. Donald Fraser, of London, and as its object was to find a common ground of united action, in resisting the Romanism which is admitting to be gradually leavening the English Establishment, the invitations were addressed to Nonconformists, as well as to Churchmen. Who were the Nonconformists invited, we are left to guess—as, indeed, we have no difficulty in doing from the names of those who are reported to have taken part in the proceedings. In fact, Lord Shaftesbury practically determined the character of the conference, so far as Nonconformity was concerned, by making his presidency conditional on "the express understanding that the conference was not in any sense to initiate a disestablishment movement"; and to avert any such danger, it is probable that the invitations were confined to Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists who were either not unfriendly to the Establishments, or were willing to hold their anti-state church views in abeyance.

Notwithstanding these precautions, there was, says the *Record*, with quite unconscious sarcasm, "so much doubt as to what might be the

result of such an unwanted amalgamation of Churchmen and Dissenters," that only an official reporter was admitted, and though, in consequence of the unsatisfactory character of the proceedings, publicity is presently to be given to them, we have as yet no other information than that contained in the article of the *Record* from which we are now quoting.

If these proceedings were satisfactory to the conveners of the conference, they were certainly curious and suggestive. Thus, when one speaker urged that trust should be placed in the power of the living God, and not in an arm of flesh, Lord Shaftesbury replied that they must also use human means, and "especially when they had to deal with rubrics which had the force of *Acts of Parliament*." A proposed resolution, "that it would be a national misfortune if the Church of England should become the means of restoring Roman Catholicism in this country," was abandoned, as containing not only a truism, but "an uncomfortable suggestion." So also, while Lord Shaftesbury was willing to reform Convocation "away from the face of the earth," he "pointed out in forcible terms that as subjects of this realm of England, all Nonconformists have as good a right as Churchmen to protest against a great national institution like the Church of England, with its vast revenues, being unlawfully perverted into an engine for the restoration of Popery." This principle was also embodied in the first resolution of the conference, viz.:—

That Nonconformists as well as Churchmen have the right to insist that the Church of England, while it exists as an Establishment, shall exist only as a Protestant institution.

So far, therefore, as regards the section of Churchmen represented by this conference, the right of Nonconformists to deal with the Church of England as a national Church, without any imputation of impudent meddlesomeness, is fully recognised.

We are next told that another suggested resolution was rejected, as being "calculated only to embarrass the movement and introduce discord"—this proposition being:—

That as the legal position of the Church of England rests upon the *Acts of Uniformity*, passed in the era of civil and religious strife more than two centuries ago, it is essential that these Acts should be modified.

Up to this point nothing had been done beyond clearing the ground for the decisive action admitted to be necessary, and, in fact, the only definite step subsequently taken by the conference was that involved in the following resolution:—

That a wise and judicious revision of the formularies of the Church of England, as fixed by the *Acts of Uniformity*, is chiefly needed, in order to take away the alleged support which Ritualism finds in those formularies, and to promote more friendly relations with those non-episcopal bodies which accept the great leading doctrines of the Protestant Reformation.

What followed was vague and unpractical enough; being nothing more than the declaration that "some common action is desirable, in order to bring public opinion to bear upon the Legislature for the accomplishment of these objects," together with the appointment of a "Vigilance Committee"—which committee is composed of "Churchmen, Presbyterians, and other Nonconformists."

We are unable to believe with Lord Shaftesbury, that this movement is likely to prove an "epoch in the religious history of this country," but in some of its aspects we can regard it with respect. This approach to Nonconformists, long deferred though it has been, indicates that false pride does not stand in the way of principle; while there is a certain degree of magnanimity involved in the willingness of Nonconformists to "let bygones be bygones," that they may help Evangelical Churchmanship when in a great strait.

The most important fact, however, which appears on the face of these proceedings, is, that the Evangelical party in the Church seem to be beginning to see that the evil of which they complain must be struck at the root, by means of "a wise and judicious revision of the formularies of the Church." This is a very different thing from an appeal to the law courts, or to the archbishops, or to Convocation. It is an acknowledgment that the Romanising party in the Church have a vantage ground in the sacerdotalism to be found in the formularies of the Church, and that it is useless to think of putting a check upon the former without touching the latter.

But have either the conveners or the members of the conference given even an hour's consideration to the character of the work to which they have pledged themselves? Do they know what it really means, and what it involves? Are they conscious that their object cannot be accomplished without a struggle which for severity and for dangerousness will surpass anything witnessed in the Church of England for many an age?

They may have done so—have counted the cost, and be prepared for the probable result; and, in that case, we honour them for their courage, and shall honour them still more if they are as heroic at the end as at the beginning. But we doubt if they have realised the difficulties of the enterprise to which they have committed themselves. These difficulties will not be exclusively political or ecclesiastical; nor will they present themselves in one or two quarters merely. It will be something to get the Evangelical party united, and it will be a great deal more to secure the acquiescence of their Nonconformist allies in the proposed alterations of the Book of Common Prayer. As for the other sections of the Church, we expect that High Church—both moderate and extreme—with Broad Church also, will closely combine to maintain the *status quo*; for this reason, if for no other, that the Prayer-book is now the only bond which holds together discordant parties, and that once disturbed, the last anchor which keeps the ship from running on the rocks will have gone.

We think, too, that we accurately gauge the opinion of Parliament, and the sentiments of the great mass of politicians, when we predict that, even supposing that the difficulties within the Church could be overcome, it would be found impossible to secure the legislation without which the object of this conference cannot possibly be achieved. It will be far more likely that our legislators, and the public at large, will conclude that the time has fully come when the questions at issue between the various warring sections in the Church should be settled within the Church itself, and that, for that purpose, it should, by being disestablished, be left to its resources.

The dilemma is, we admit, a painful one; for it is admitted that, if the existing state of things continues, it will be impossible much longer to uphold the Establishment; while, on the other hand, a determined effort to bring it to an end is equally certain to hasten the deprecated change. But it is useless to dream dreams when men have to face the stern realities of life, and no unkindness is done to them, but the reverse, when they are warned that labour will be wasted in seeking to attain that which is absolutely unattainable. This conference is the beginning of another failure—to be added to an already considerable series—and we can only hope that it will hasten the arrival of the time when, the catalogue of other expedients being exhausted, the Evangelical party in the Church of England will brace themselves up for a movement which will win for them the cordial sympathy, not of a few only, but of the entire mass of Protestant Nonconformists.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Or the many extraordinary productions which have proceeded from Episcopal pens, perhaps the most extraordinary is a pastoral letter lately addressed by the Bishop of Lincoln to the Wesleyan Methodists of his diocese. The occasion was a trivial one, connected with an inscription upon a tombstone; but we all know that to great men nothing need be trivial. So the bishop has sent forth his meditations on a tombstone, which, unlike Hervey's, combine scolding and impertinence with imagination and piety. The bishop's chief topic is the sin of schism. While admitting that Wesleyanism is due, in great measure, to the Church, he proceeds in the following fashion to tell the Wesleyans what he thinks of them:—

But still, brethren, beloved in the Lord, let us not disguise the truth, declared in God's holy Word, that wilful schism—by whomsoever it may be caused—is a deadly sin, and a tremendous evil, both for time and eternity; and that of all the blessings in this world, for which we ought to labour and pray, religious unity is one of the best; that "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God" (Matt. v. 9). How Wesleyans as a whole may relish this sort of address as a beginning we do not know, but for our part, if we were going to be told in pharisaic style that we were committing deadly sin, we would rather that the words, "Brethren, beloved in the Lord," were left out. But the bishop is a great believer in gilding and butter. So he proceeds:—

Brethren, beloved in Christ, would to God that another John Wesley might arise to preach a sermon on Wesleyanism! He would tell you in plain words, derived from Holy Scripture, that wilful schism is a deadly sin, that it is a work of the flesh, and that to be carnally minded is death. He would tell you that the essence of schism (which means division) is to make a separation or rent in a church, or from a Church; that it consists in setting up altar against altar, and priesthood against priesthood; and in assuming a right to minister in holy things, such as the sacraments of the Church, without a due call and mission. He would tell you that "no man taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron" (Heb. v. 4). He would remind you that Korah and his company, who were Levites, and invaded the priest's office, were consumed

by fire from God (Num. xvi. 35), and that an Apostle of Christ, St. Jude, warns Christian men, under the Gospel dispensation, against the commission of this sin, lest they incur hereafter a punishment like that of those who "perished in the quaking of Korah." These are awful words; but they are spoken in love.

Let me urgently entreat you, as you value your everlasting salvation, to consider carefully whether you are guilty of this sin, or abet others in committing it, lest you fall into the same condemnation.

You may perhaps say in reply that God has visibly blessed the work of those who minister the sacraments in your congregations. We do not deny it. But are they, therefore, safe who minister? The Israelites were refreshed by the water flowing from the rock struck by Moses; but he was excluded from Canaan for striking it.

It is also said by some persons that they deem it right to go to any place of worship whatsoever, where they may "get the most good"; and that they go to a meeting-house, because they "get more good" there than in a church. I do not doubt that they think that they get more good there than in a church. But, my friends, we shall be judged hereafter, not according to what we think, but according to what God says. And if God says in His Word—as He certainly does—that schism is a deadly sin, then we shall not be saved by thinking that we are wiser than God, and that He was mistaken in saying so.

It is only a few months since the Bishop of Manchester defied a Nonconformist minister to prove that any clergyman had ever compared Nonconformists to Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. The proof was, of course, easily given; and now a bishop himself supplies another illustration—only a worse one. We don't find that Moses addressed Korah, Dathan, and Abiram as "brethren beloved," or that he wished them to take upon themselves the office of Levites. This, however, is the bishop's offer. He is ready to "ordain" the Wesleyan ministers, for he doubts whether the great body of them have been "duly ordained," whether they can "rightly minister the sacraments," or whether the laymen "can safely" receive the sacraments at their hands. What the Wesleyans of the diocese of Lincoln will say to all this we do not know; but we believe we know what the Congregationalists or the Baptists would say to it.

This seems to be a time for Episcopal eloquence to overflow. It is rippling from the doors of Convocation over the face of the whole land. Amongst others, the Bishop of Ely has addressed a conference in his diocese on several questions, and, in the course of the address, has virtually prophesied the success of the disestablishment movement. Thus:—

I will say but little concerning the late attacks upon the Church Establishment. They have failed for the present, and we have thus a breathing time, a time for thought, and counsel, and work, but no time for carelessness or rest. It is not by majorities that nations are ruled, and revolutions retarded. Strong, compact, determined, restless minorities rule and revolutionise. I believe that every great change in England, the Reformation, the Commonwealth, the Revolutions, were brought about by minorities. There is no doubt that the enemies of the Church, whether secular or religious, are active, and, for her destruction, united. It must depend, under God, on the energy and union of Churchmen, whether they succeed or fail in their purpose.

This really means nothing more, put into another shape, than that a faithful and energetic assertion of principle by a few men will ultimately bring conviction to the more intelligent portion of the community, which is the actual process of all reform. Mrs. Grote's "Man in the Omnibus," or, we may add, in the railway-train, who always represents the mass of public opinion, is only converted to change by success—the leading journals, which constitute his sole literature, having first been converted in a similar manner.

Another bishop, or, rather, an archbishop, "he of York," delivered, last Wednesday night, an after-dinner speech at the Clothmakers' Hall, in the course of which he referred to the cartoon in *Punch* of last week as follows:—

I cannot conceal from myself that this is a period of great adversity for archbishops. As I passed along the railway to-day I saw an effigy of myself evidently in a very different mood from that which pervades me at present. I saw myself in an unexpected alliance with a distinguished member of the House of Commons who likes anything rather than this toast. I suppose for the first time in the history of England an Archbishop of York is there associated with the disunion of Church and State. But whatever the effigy may be saying or thinking, the living archbishop ventures, standing before you as an Englishman amongst Englishmen, to say from the bottom of his heart that he earnestly desires that the sentiment just uttered from the chair may be and continue to be the animating principle of Englishmen for many generations. For my own part I do not believe in States without religion, and we have seen the experiment tried, not, however, in our own instance. I trust it will be long before it is tried in this country. That which makes the greatness of England is the tenacity with which we cultivate and sustain the old institutions as such, preferring to alter and amend them—preferring to introduce amendments—even anomalies and matters devoid of logical explanation, to sweeping away that which has come down to us from times past. What a leading article might not be written upon the last sentence of this speech! It is mediævalism in the briefest compass. We are not great, it seems, because the "old order" is ever changing to

the new, but great in proportion as we adhere to the old order. The way to triumph, according to the archbishop, is to "look back upon the things that are behind"; to rest upon the old, worn-out, rotten foundations; in fact, "to sustain the old institutions as such"—that is to say, because they are old. This, however, is a constitutional habit of mind with the clergy, but what would England have been to-day if that habit had been generally indulged in? It is true that the archbishop goes on to say something about "preferring to alter and amend them," but why doesn't he, if he believes in this apparent after-thought, take the lead in altering and amending his own Church?

The *Record* has some intelligence relating to the Government and Romanism in the colonies, derived from a paper issued by the Protestant Alliance. It recites the fact, derived from the Parliamentary papers, that ecclesiastical grants in Trinidad have been remodelled, those to the clergy of the Established Church—after the death of the present incumbents, who are in a small minority—being reduced to one-third, while the remaining two-thirds are to be distributed amongst the Roman Catholics and other bodies. To save time the Roman Catholics are at once voted 6,500*l.* per annum. An endowment has also been granted to the Roman Catholic Church in St. Vincent; the endowments of the same Church in St. Lucia have been doubled; at Montserrat, in the Leeward Islands, the income of a vacant Church of England incumbency has been equally distributed between Anglicans, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, while Lord Kimberley—by whose authority these changes are being made—proposes, also, to reduce the grant to the Church of England in the Mauritius. This is heavy news to the Protestant Alliance, but what could it expect? Lord Kimberley has stated that "it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that equality shall be effected by disestablishment, accompanied either by disendowment or by equal concurrent endowment." In some colonies the policy of disendowment has been carried into effect; in others, owing to adherence of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopalian Church to their stipends, the policy of concurrent endowment has succeeded. For this the members of the Protestant Alliance have to thank the clergy of the Establishment only. Our readers will find in another column some further particulars upon this subject. If Popery makes any advance in these dependencies, it is owing, first, to the Episcopalian, next, to the Wesleyan ministers.

Some time since a great deal was made of a decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio with regard to the reading of the Bible in the public schools of that State, and in favour of the practice. This decision has now been reversed. We derive the information from the last number of the *Christian Union* of New York, which says:

The Supreme Court of Ohio has made a very important decision in regard to the use of the Bible in the public schools of that State. In 1869, the Board of Education of Cincinnati passed a resolution declaring that "religious instruction and the reading of religious books, including the Bible, are prohibited in the public schools of this city." The Superior Court of the city, upon application of several citizens, granted an injunction forbidding the enforcement of this resolution, upon the ground that it was an infringement of a clause in the Constitution of the State. This injunction has now been dissolved by the higher court, and the resolution prohibiting the reading of the Bible in the schools of Cincinnati, unless repealed by the Board of Education, will be enforced. It is settled by the highest judicial authority in the State that the boards of education are at liberty to secularise the public schools by excluding from them every form of religious instruction.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK ON CHURCH AND STATE.

In responding to the toast of "The British Constitution in Church and State," at a banquet given by the Clothworkers' Company on Wednesday evening, the Archbishop said:

I feel a great gratification in hearing that ancient and time-honoured toast once more proposed. It has become of late somewhat too rare—(Hear, hear)—and I thank you sincerely for the manner in which you have received my name in connection with it, because I cannot conceal from myself that this is a period of great adversity for archbishops. (Laughter.) As I passed along the railway to-day I saw an effigy of myself evidently in a very different mood from that which pervades me at present. (Laughter.) I saw myself in an unexpected alliance with a distinguished member of the House of Commons who likes anything rather than this toast. (Renewed laughter.) I suppose for the first time in the history of England an Archbishop of York is there associated with the disunion of Church and State. But, whatever the effigy may be saying or thinking, the living archbishop ventures, standing before you as an Englishman among Englishmen, to say from the bottom of his heart that he earnestly desires that that sentiment just uttered—and so well uttered from the chair—may be and continue to be the animating principle of Englishmen for many generations. (Cheers.) For my own

part I do not believe in States without religion—(Hear, hear)—and we have seen the experiment tried, not, however, in our own instance. I trust it will be long before it is tried in this country. That which makes the greatness of England is the tenacity with which we cultivate and sustain the old institutions as such—(Hear, hear)—preferring to alter and amend them—preferring to introduce amendments—even anomalies and matters devoid of logical explanation, to sweeping away that which has come down to us from times past. (Cheers.) In a neighbouring country we have seen—I believe with sincere sympathy—the effects of the opposite system. Eighty years ago all that the past had brought down to the French nation was swept away, and during those eighty years France has been trying to find for herself institutions and a settled order of government—and they have not yet succeeded in that endeavour. We, Sir, ought to take to ourselves that lesson. And while we do not shrink from changes—ay, and from great changes—when they are necessary, we ought to remember that that which has come down to us from the past has something good in it, which has made it survive until now. We ought to try and find out that which is good, and allow that to work in the future rather than to put an end to it. This is no question of party politics. The words I have just uttered express, I believe, the opinion of nine Englishmen out of every ten, whatever their politics may be. We desire that the Throne should stand firm, that our Church should be strong and exercise a great moral influence over the people, and that the British Constitution, which has made our name so great, should remain in the future what it has been, and what we hope it will remain for many generations to come. (Cheers.)

CONCURRENT ENDOWMENT IN THE WEST INDIES.

The *West Indian*, a Barbadoes paper, has the following respecting the bishopric of the Leeward Islands:

On the death or resignation of Bishop Jackson, his successor will have to look to the voluntary contributions of the Anglican Churches in the diocese of the Leeward Islands for his support, in anticipation of which, it has been proposed to raise a bishopric-endowment fund of 10,000*l.*, to be supplemented by the voluntary contributions. Bishop Jackson has with great liberality contributed 1,000*l.* towards the endowment fund, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will also contribute to the fund. It is a fortunate thing for us that by the adoption of the policy of concurrent endowment the Legislature has been in a position to promise for the maintenance of the diocese, by a permanent charge on the revenue of the island, in the same way that salaries of the several clergymen on the ecclesiastical establishment are paid out of the Treasury.

The following, from the same paper, shows the effect of the system of concurrent endowment on the finances of Barbadoes:

The abstracts of revenue and expenditure for the past year, published in Thursday's *Gazette*, show a falling off in the revenue of 1,860*l.*, and an increase of expenditure of 2,963*l.*, as compared with the previous year. The increase of expenditure is owing to increased expenditure in the Molehead department, works, and buildings, and in the ecclesiastical establishment. In the latter is included a payment of 2,707*l.* for arrears of salary to Bishop Parry, and the following charges allowed for the first time—To the Moravian churches, 35*l.*; Wesleyan churches, 63*l.*; Roman Catholic churches, 4*l.* Total, 1,088*l.* The whole charge under this head amounts to 13,439*l.*, which is the largest item in the account next to that for the police establishment (17,270*l.*), making together 30,700*l.*—nearly a fourth of the total expenditure.

Of the sum voted to ecclesiastical purposes, the Church of England gets the lion's share—viz., 12,351*l.*, as against 1,088*l.* to the Moravians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

CONFERENCE OF CHURCHMEN AND NONCONFORMISTS.

(From the *Record*.)

An important conference was held on Thursday at the National Club, of Churchmen, Presbyterians, and Nonconformists, on the invitation of the Hon. and Rev. E. V. Bligh, rector of Birling, and the Rev. Donald Fraser, of the Scotch Free Church. At the earnest solicitation of Lord Ebury and other influential gentlemen, Lord Shaftesbury consented to attend and preside, but on the express understanding that it was not in any sense to initiate a disestablishment movement. His lordship, after taking the chair, made a few introductory remarks to the same effect, but indicating his decided opinion that both Churchmen and Nonconformists could, at the present perilous crisis, find one common ground of united action in resisting the Romanism which was gradually leavening the Established Church, without any adequate resistance on the part of its Episcopal rulers. The Rev. Donald Fraser was the first speaker, and he was followed by the Rev. William Arthur, who holds so high a position in the Wesleyan body, both for his great talents and weight of character. The speeches of both these gentlemen were admirable both in tone and expression. They were each desirous to put aside other questions and join with true Protestant Churchmen in defence of the Protestant faith as asserted at the glorious Reformation. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Mr. Holt, M.P., cautiously avoided compromising themselves by uniting with any new association, but expressed the pleasure with which they had attended the conference in order to show their sympathy with the movement. Lord Ebury also spoke as a Liberal Churchman, as did the Hon. and Rev. E. V. Bligh. The Rev. J. W. Reeve, Mr. J. Braithwaite, the Rev. C. Skrine, and the Rev. Capel Molyneux also

spoke, as did the Rev. Dr. Russell (Scotch Congregationalist), besides Dr. Davis, of the Religious Tract Society, and Major Malan, the grandson of the celebrated Dr. Caesar Malan, of Geneva.

Previous to the meeting there was a "suggested basis" printed for consideration containing five resolutions. There were some parties, and amongst the rest Mr. James Girdlestone, who had other propositions in view, whilst Major Malan urged that they should not trust to an arm of flesh, but to the power of the living God. The noble chairman pointed out to the gallant officer that there was no doubt our dependence must be on the living God, but that we must go forward in His strength as in the days of old, using human means with prayer for a Divine blessing, and especially when we had, for example, to deal with rubrics which had the force of Acts of Parliament.

At Lord Shaftesbury's suggestion the difficulties attending the abstract truism and uncomfortable suggestion of the first resolution were set aside, viz., "that it would be a *national* misfortune if the Church of England should become the means of restoring Roman Catholicism in this country." With reference to the proposals to reform Convocation, he thought it would be a very inadequate attempt, although for his own part he would be quite ready, from all he had seen of its working, to improve it away from the face of the earth. But he pointed out in forcible terms that as subjects of this realm of England all Nonconformists have as good a right as Churchmen to protest against a great national institution like the Church of England, with its vast revenues, being unlawfully perverted into an engine for the restoration of Popery. The first resolution having therefore been got rid of, the next resolution was adopted unanimously:

That Nonconformists as well as Churchmen have the right to insist that the Church of England, while it exists as an Establishment, shall exist only as a Protestant institution.

The third resolution was also rejected as calculated only to embarrass the movement and introduce discord. It was as follows:

That as the legal position of the Church of England rests upon the Acts of Uniformity, passed in the era of civil and religious strife more than two centuries ago, it is essential that these Acts should be modified.

The next resolution was adopted, viz.:

That a wise and judicious revision of the formularies of the Church of England as fixed by the Acts of Uniformity is chiefly needed in order to take away the alleged support which Ritualism finds in those formularies, and to promote more friendly relations with those non-episcopal bodies which accept the great leading doctrines of the Protestant Reformation.

The final resolution was also adopted:

That some common action is desirable, in order to bring public opinion to bear upon the legislature for the accomplishment of these objects.

The mode of giving this resolution a practical turn was next debated, and Lord Shaftesbury strongly objected to any attempt to form a new association. He remarked that his consent to co-operate with the movement connected with the recent conference in Cannon-street had been contingent on its restricting itself to a united movement for Church reform, without interfering with existing associations; and on the same principle on the present occasion he should counsel that the best and safest mode of securing "common action" was only to appoint "a vigilance committee." This suggestion was agreed to, and on the motion of Lord Ebury, seconded by the Rev. Charles Layard, a joint committee was named of Churchmen, Presbyterians, and other Nonconformists.

Lord Shaftesbury remarked that he regarded this united movement as one likely to prove an epoch in the religious history of this country; and the general feeling of those who were present induces the hope that under the blessing of God, which was earnestly invoked on this conference, the results may be very beneficial.

EXCHANGE OF PULPITS.—An address, influentially signed by members of the Church of England at Victoria, has been sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury to sanction the exchange of pulpits with Presbyterians in thinly populated districts of the colony.

LIBERATION MEETING AT WOLSINGHAM.—The Rev. J. H. Gordon, of Darlington, lectured in the Baptist chapel here on Monday evening, to a large and deeply interested audience, on State-Churchism, as it was, as it is, and as it is to be. Several subscriptions were volunteered at the close, and there were loud demands for an early visit again.

"HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN."—At the meeting of the Brighton Board of Guardians on Tuesday, Mr. Hawkins consented to withdraw his motion condemning the chaplain for having introduced "Hymns Ancient and Modern" into the Industrial Schools, although he still maintained his opinion that those hymns were "the thin end of the wedge for Romanism." They came first, then came the appendix, and then, when the children had got familiarised with the appendix, something else might come.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN PERSIA.—During the recent visit of the Shah to this country an address was presented to His Majesty by the Evangelical Alliance (quoted at length in our columns) praying for the continued protection of the Nestorian community in Persia, and that toleration might distinguish the laws and administration of His Majesty's Government. The Shah was pleased to direct that a reply should be made to the address, stating that such toleration was already universal in Persia, no one, whether Christian, or Jew, or Parsee, being subjected to persecution or ill-treatment on account of his religion. His Majesty was pleased to add

that he would continue in this course of even-handed justice, regarding all classes of his subjects with equal care and solicitude.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S CONSTITUTION (the only one in the Northern States) provides that its governor, members of his council, senators and representatives must all be "of the Protestant religion." But Governor Straw does not like this distinction, excellent Protestant as he is, and he accordingly recommends, in his last message, that, "for the credit of the State, this odious religious test should be abolished." Besides, it is obsolete, as professed Catholics have been repeatedly elected to the House of Representatives, and retained their seats unquestioned.—*Christian Union.*

THE LAST OF THE BURIALS BILL.—Relative to the farce played in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"No one can object to recreation in a dull session. We live in a free country, and even honourable members enjoy the liberty of exhibiting themselves in a light which, to say the least, does not suggest feelings of respect. But a 'dodge' like that adopted on Wednesday does not conduce to the credit of a moribund House of Commons, or raise the character of a great party." The *Standard*, on the other hand, assures the "anti-Church party" that they have done their worst for the present. It is because the Conservatives are well assured that no such powers will be given to the anti-Church party, that they are fixed in their resolution to curb its powers of mischief during the brief remainder of its lease of life.

THE PRUSSIAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—The decision by which Herr Sydow is allowed to retain his position in the Prussian Evangelical Church, notwithstanding his denial of the miraculous character of Christ's birth, appears to be exciting much attention. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"Excepting a few Conservative papers, the whole press is highly gratified at the consistory, who were perfectly orthodox until a year ago, having adopted this course in the present emergency. The Liberals seem to think that the Government, if they wish to combat Ultramontanism successfully, have no alternative but to support the religious views of the cultivated classes, which, in this country, are latitudinarian. Herr Sydow's acquittal, which was advocated long ago by the press and at public meetings, is, therefore, regarded as a remarkable and most satisfactory sign of the times. It is, in fact, hoped by the press that the Government, who, infected by the philosophical tone of the age, caused the Church to be administered in a latitudinarian spirit from 1806 to 1840, but who, in the ensuing political struggle, reverted to orthodoxy as the natural ally of Conservatism, will now be compelled once more to subscribe to the religious views of the Liberals."

THE CHURCH DEFENCE INSTITUTION AND MR. MIAULL'S DEFEAT.—The *National Church*—the organ of the Church Defence Institution—has reprinted the circular lately issued by the executive committee of the Liberation Society, and the following comments which it makes on that document conclusively show how little it believes in the truths of some of the assertions freely made by the supporters of the Establishment of the division on Mr. Miaull's motion:—

The tactics which they are about to adopt are worthy of the careful attention of Churchmen throughout the country. Existing organisations are to be enlarged and strengthened. Localities not yet possessing Nonconformist committees are forthwith to be favoured with them. Tracts, handbills, and other publications specially addressed to electors are to be circulated in every part of the kingdom. The staff of lecturers is to be considerably increased, and the Liberation Society will extend its activity beyond the large towns "to smaller places, as well as the rural parishes." Greater pecuniary resources are earnestly sought in order that then the whole machinery of agitation may be set in motion. Easy-going people, then, who think that, in consequence of Mr. Miaull's recent defeat, we are likely to have a cessation from Nonconformist attacks for some time to come, will soon find themselves greatly mistaken. Every preparation is being made for a fresh and united assault upon the Church. It therefore behoves the friends of the Church to be at once on the alert. This is no time for relaxing our efforts, or deluding ourselves with the idea that we shall hear no more of disestablishment for some time to come. Rather new branches of the Church Defence Institution should be formed at once in every district where they do not at present exist. Let those who try to believe there is no need for this read the manifesto of the Liberation Society which we have given elsewhere, and they will be convinced that earnest and united action for Church defence is now more than ever necessary.

MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA.—I lately mentioned the results of missionary enterprise in Bengal as ascertained by the late census. These results briefly amount to this: that there is now a total Christian population under the lieutenant-governor of Bengal amounting to 93,098 souls, of whom 70,000 are born and bred in India, and 50,000 are pure natives. The report of the Missionary Conference at Allahabad has just published the statistics for all India. Unfortunately it deals only with the Protestant Christians—pure natives—who number 224,161. The most remarkable feature disclosed by the missionary statistics is the rapid progress of proselytism during late years. Between 1861 and 1871 the number of Christians has more than doubled in Bengal, while the communicants have increased nearly threefold. In Central India, the native church has multiplied by nearly 400 per cent., in Oudh by 175 per cent., in the North-Western Provinces it has nearly doubled,

in the Punjab and Bombay it has increased by 64 per cent., and the total increase for all India is 61 per cent. The increase during the previous ten years, from 1851 to 1861, was only 53 per cent. The missionaries calculate that, assuming a uniform increase of 61 per cent. for each ten years, the number of native Protestant Christians in India will amount in 1951 to 11,000,000, and in A.D. 2001 to 130,000,000. They very prudently admit, however, that such calculations are liable to unforeseen contingencies. But they have established, in a startling and unexpected manner, that Christianity is a really living faith among the natives of India, and that it is spreading at a rate which was altogether unsuspected by the general public. The number of native ordained ministers has risen during the ten years in question from 97 to 226, and the number of communicants for all India has more than doubled. The report very honestly shows, however, that the missionary work in India is an educational quite as much as a proselytising enterprise. In 1871 no fewer than 122,132 pupils attended the mission schools; and these institutions are every year growing more popular, as is proved by the increase since 1861, when the attendance stood at 75,975. On the whole, it is felt that the missionaries have done wisely in taking up the gage of battle regarding their alleged want of results, and that they have proved their case in a quite unexpected manner.—*Calcutta correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN ON SCHISM.—The *Daily News* comments on a pastoral which the Bishop of Lincoln has issued, and which had its origin in an inscription on a tombstone in a churchyard which had offended the conscience of one of the bishop's clergy. The inscription was as follows:—"In memory of —, a happy labourer in the Wesleyan Methodist Church." The bishop (*the News* says) fairly enough tells the Wesleyan Methodists that John Wesley himself recognised only one Church in this country, though he is compelled to confess—which he does with the emphasis of italics—that, by dint of opportunity, he did certainly allow a few American and Scottish ministers to be ordained. Such ordination, however, the bishop declares to be not only invalid but sinful. It is "assuming a right to minister in holy things, such as the sacraments of the Church, without a due call and mission." He reminds them that "Korah and his company, who were Levites and invaded the priests' office, were consumed with fire from God," and that St. Jude warns Christian men, under the Gospel dispensation, against the commission of this sin, lest they incur hereafter a punishment like that of those who "perished in the gainsaying of Korah." The bishop adds, "These are awful words"; but, lest those to whom they are addressed should mistake the temper in which he uses them, he is careful to say that "they are spoken in love." We are inclined to the hope (*the News* adds) that these phrases do not convey to such minds the full and mischievous meaning they seem to bear. We prefer to think that such language is used in a Pickwickian sense as a duty to ecclesiastical society, or to interpret it as a mere theological method of asserting exclusive claims. The point is in the assertion of those claims. The feeble protests of the episcopal bench against tendencies which are breaking up the unity of the Church itself, and rousing the old anti-ecclesiastical feeling of the nation, stand in miserable contrast to this strong rebuke of Protestants whose fault it is that they do not seek episcopal ordination at the bishops' hands. We are entirely at a loss to imagine what possible good the bishop expects to follow from his pastoral. He cannot hope that the Wesleyan ministers of his diocese will flock to him for his episcopal blessing lest they should meet the fate of Korah, or die the death of Moses. They will be more likely to turn the tables on the bishop. He, indeed, lays himself singularly open to reply. He admits that the Wesleyan denomination arose out of the shortcomings of the Church. When he visited Epworth in 1869, the village where John Wesley was born one hundred and seventy years before, he found that there had been no confirmation there since the year 1686. Clerical non-residence, pluralities, and the want of due episcopal supervision justified the early Wesleyans, he says; and he bases his argument for the return of their successors to the fold from which their fathers were driven out by the plea that these evils have ceased. These admissions seem inconsistent with the charge of schism he brings against the Wesleyan Church. Indeed, replying to a like charge brought against the Church of England by the Church of Rome, the bishop says that the guilt lies with those who commit the sin and cause the separation, not with those who suffer from its commission. On the bishop's own showing, therefore, the deadly sin of schism does not belong to the Wesleyan Church, but lies with those who caused its separation from the ancient fold which Wesley and his followers were so loth to leave, but from which they were foolishly driven out. This is, however, a point of no public importance. What is of importance is that the bishop should have taken up this quarrel just at the present moment. He draws a vivid picture of the Church, as a whole, assailed from all sides, by Romanism here, by Secularism there; and instead of asking all Christians and Protestants to unite and defend that in which they all agree against the assaults of that which they all alike distrust, he exasperates a domestic dispute. Jerusalem is compassed with armies, and a great leader sets up a deadly quarrel within the walls.

Religious and Denominational News.

KENT CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The annual meeting of the pastors and delegates of the Congregational Churches of Kent was held at Bromley on Tuesday and Wednesday last. On Tuesday afternoon the society met which exists for the relief of retired ministers and widows. In the evening Divine service was held in the Bromley Congregational Church. The Rev. G. L. Herman preached the annual sermon, and this was followed by the administration of the Sacrament, by the Rev. D. G. Watt, M.A., of Maidstone. On the following morning the association met for the usual business of assisting smaller churches and rural evangelists. Gratifying reports of successful work were made, and about 500*l.* was distributed. On the evening of Wednesday a public meeting was held in the Town-hall, which was filled by a highly respectable audience and which had been most tastefully decorated with beautiful floral arrangements by the ladies of Bromley. Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., presided, who expressed the great satisfaction he felt as a county man in taking part in such important engagements, and his distress at the alarming spread of anti-Protestant teaching in many parts of the country. Extracts from the annual report were read by the secretary, Mr. R. T. Verrall. At the last meeting of the association in Bromley, the income of the association for assisting weaker churches was no more than 80*l.* It would this year amount to 600*l.* Special reference was made to the new church now in progress of erection at Milton-on-Thames. The Rev. A. Turner followed with a statement of a society which had been formed to aid congregations in paying off chapel debts by grants of moneys from 100*l.* to 600*l.* In about three years by this means, and the efforts of congregations, chapel debts in Kent had been reduced from 16,000*l.* to less than 4,000*l.* The speakers were the Rev. W. Guest, the Rev. Alexander Hannay, Secretary of the Congregational Union, and the Rev. J. Beazley, of Blackheath. The Rev. William Guest, in the course of his speech, said,—

The programme announced in to-day's papers by the Birmingham League in relation to forthcoming elections will not carry with it all Nonconformists. There are two dangers, as it strikes me, to which men are liable in this educational controversy. We ought not to forget the enormous and generous efforts made by denominationalists to secure the education of the poor. Twenty five years ago there was a much better chance of a complete system of education than there is now. Mr. Forster at that time gave signs that he would have gone with such a movement. The Minister of Education sought to enter Parliament through the borough of Leeds, and it was his supposed advocacy of a secular educational scheme that led to his rejection. I was minister there at the time. The Nonconformists of Leeds rejected such a scheme on these two grounds—that popular education ought not to be secular, but religious, and therefore ought to be voluntary, i.e., without State aid or interference. Nor did the Leeds Dissenters stand alone. Theirs was the orthodox action, and those of us who strenuously differed had to bear the heavy charge of being reckless about principles. A heavy charge it was, and brought untold suffering.

There are large numbers among us whose principle is not secular in preference to a Christian education, but secular in preference to an education overruled by ecclesiasticism and superstition. The *Times* said very justly in its recent article on the powerless letter of the archbishops that while infidelity and worldliness are bad enough, superstition has produced more infidelity than all other causes put together. There are some of us who revolt at the thought of excluding the Bible from common schools. Nothing is so intensely distasteful as that we should strike out religious culture from education. But when it comes to this, and to this it has come, secularism which is a negation, or superstition and falsehood which are positive, we say the former is infinitely less baneful on the mind of children than the latter. There is another thing: For three hundred years Congregationalists have felt separated from the clergy of the Church of England not so much on doctrinal, as on ecclesiastical questions. We have ever been attached to the doctrines of the thirty-nine articles, and ours has been the Evangelical Protestantism of the great English Reformers. While we remain the same, we find ourselves now separated from not a few of the Established clergy by a great gulf of doctrinal differences. There is a book published by a learned gentleman of Oxford which teaches that it is not the Bible men want, but the Eucharist. Here is another whose directions for "The priest in absolution" out-do in their prurient offensiveness Romanism itself; here is another which teaches little children to invoke Mary and the saints to intercede for them; here is another which says plainly that things are in such delightful progress, that in twenty years the Church of England will come to the Church of Rome and say, "Let the hands which have been parted for three hundred years now be joined." A gentleman informed me the other day that in my own neighbourhood little children were taught to say that the Roman, Russian, and Anglican were three sister churches. Assuredly the great English Reformation is without meaning if this is the case, and the blood of English martyrs was shed in vain. We ask, how are we to teach a pure Christianity to a generation whose minds from their infancy have been saturated with these miserably priestly and un-English notions? They are the first impressions that have the live-long hold upon them. We are brought therefore to this platform—popular education which is secular is defective, but popular education plus superstition has degraded every nation where it has been tried, and against this we are bound as patriots and Christians to protest. As to Mr. Forster's recent proposals to enforce compulsory attendance on schools by means of boards of guardians, I must confess my conviction that compulsory attendance of children without school boards in every parish can-

not be worked to the satisfaction of any party. I say this with a clear sense of the difficulties in the way of Her Majesty's Government, and without much sympathy with the outcry against making those parents paupers who are mostly too drunken or too idle to protect their children from ignorance. The two things are, however, incompatible—compulsion and sectarian schools. It has been the attempt during the past two or three years to work these in harmony that has alienated communities; has produced bitter animosities, worse than the ignorance that had to be taught, and which has well-nigh wrecked the Liberal party.

Mr. Joseph Poynton, of Airedale College, Bradford, has received and accepted a very unanimous call to become the pastor of the Congregational Church, Mixenden, near Halifax.

Maidstone.—Services were held on Wednesday, June 18, in connection with the opening of West Borough Congregational Church, Maidstone. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. W. V. Young; and a sermon was preached by Rev. D. G. Wall, M.A. A good company took tea in a booth adjoining between the services, and afterwards filled the church. Mr. Finch presided, making a statement as to the steps which led to the present effort. After him, Rev. R. Laver gave his reasons for accepting the ministerial charge of this new cause. Earnest addresses were given by Revs. J. R. Thomson, M.A., R. T. Vinall, B.A., and G. G. Huxtable, on the Christian ministry, life, and union. Revs. H. W. Burgoyne, of Sutton Valence, F. J. Rimbault, of Maidstone, and other friends, took part in the proceedings.

New Congregational Church at Buckhurst Hill.—This church, now in course of erection on a very eligible site in the Palmerston-road, and which will be a prominent object for miles around, has been designed by Mr. Edward Egan, and is being built by Mr. John Egan, of Buckhurst-hill. It is a handsome gothic of the decorative period, consisting of nave, transepts, and chancel, and affords accommodation for 500 adults. The tower is sixty-six feet high, and is to be (sometime) surmounted by a spire reaching a total height of 126 feet. Altogether, the church will be marked by convenience and beauty. The cost—without the spire—is about 4,500*l.*, of which 2,650*l.* is subscribed. The greatest interest is evinced in the building, not only by the congregation, but by many outside it—Churchmen and others—some of whom have liberally helped.

The "CHURCH OF THE PURITANS" in this city, which has been for a number of years without a local habitation, is to make its reappearance at Harlem. Its well-known pastor, the Rev. Dr. George B. Cheever, is also again to be associated with it, but hereafter simply as *pastor emeritus*. A new Presbyterian Church at Harlem, the Rev. Mr. Clark's, was organised a year or two ago, and it appears that, being in want of funds, it accepted an offer of assistance from Dr. Cheever's old church, upon the condition, it is stated, that it took the name of that church. What the precise arrangements are we are not informed, but it is certain that the corner-stone of the new church was laid last week, that Drs. Cheever, Howard Crosby, and Robinson took part in the ceremonies, and that Presbyterians are to worship in the "Church of the Puritans."—*Christian Union (New York)*.

Resignation of the Rev. H. Sanders.—On Wednesday evening, at the usual week-night service, the Rev. H. Sanders, after a very appropriate discourse from the words, "Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him, and He shall bring it to pass," announced his decision as to the invitation he had received from the Congregational Church in the city of Hamilton, Canada. He stated at some length that he had been led to accept the call to Canada, and gave his reasons for this decision, the chief one being his health. He deeply felt the step he was taking, as he had never received anything but kindness from any one during his fourteen years' pastorate of Zion; and he only hoped that the next fourteen years might be as happy as the past had been. We need not say that this intimation had a marked and sorrowful effect on all present, and that the greatest regret is felt by the entire church and congregation, and by many of the inhabitants of the town. Mr. Sanders proposes to terminate his ministry here on the last day in August, which completes his fourteenth year's ministry in Wakefield. Three ministers have presided over this church during eighty-four years. The Rev. Samuel Bruse was pastor for forty-five years; the Rev. John Douglas Lorraine for twenty-five; and the Rev. H. Sanders for fourteen.—*Wakefield Express*.

MANCHESTER.—Designation of a Missionary.—The ordination service of Mr. E. R. Barrett, B.A., of the Lancashire Independent College, who is proceeding to Shanghai as a missionary in connection with the London Missionary Society, was held on Tuesday, the 1st of July, at Rusholme-road Chapel, Manchester. The Rev. A. Thomson, M.A., pastor of the church, presided at the service, which was commenced by the Rev. S. B. Headley, of Stafford, reading the Scriptures and offering prayer. The Rev. W. Fairbrother, one of the secretaries of the London Missionary Society, then gave an account of the field of labour to which Mr. Barrett was proceeding; after which the usual questions were asked by Mr. Thomson, and suitably responded to by Mr. Barrett. The Rev. G. S. Barrett, B.A., of Norwich, then offered the ordination prayer; after which, an impressive charge to the new missionary was delivered by the Rev. Professor Newth, of the Lancashire

College, who very kindly occupied the place which was to have been taken by the principal of the college, Professor Scott, who was unable to be present owing to the dangerous illness of one of his children. Mr. Barrett proceeds to his labour in the East followed by the esteem, not only of the professors of his college, where his course, Mr. Newth stated, had been a very honourable one, but also by the regard and best wishes of the students with whom he has been associated in college life for the past six years. It is, perhaps, right to add that Mr. Barrett's father was for fourteen years a missionary in the West Indies in connection with the London Missionary Society.

Dukinfield Old Hall Independent Chapel.—On Sunday, July 13, the first of a series of services took place in connection with the opening of this chapel. Three sermons were preached on the occasion, characterised by great power and eloquence; that in the morning by the Rev. Thomas Binney, of London; that in the afternoon by the Rev. Thomas Green, M.A., of Ryecroft; and that in the evening by the Rev. John Hutchison, of Ashton-under-Lyne. The attendance at each service was large, showing deep interest on the part of neighbouring churches in the last extension of Congregationalism in this district. It is only due to the Albion church, Ashton-under-Lyne, and its pastor, the Rev. J. Hutchison, to state that the church now taking possession of this place of worship originated in a friendly separation of seventy-two members from them, for the express purpose of establishing a new interest at Dukinfield Hall. For several years past the Sunday-school (in the large room of which service has been regularly conducted since January, 1868, by the Rev. J. B. Walton, the present pastor) and other agencies were under the protection and fostering care of the Albion Church until March 24, 1872, when the new church at Dukinfield Hall was formally established. It soon became apparent that for the mere comfort and convenience of the congregation, if for nothing else, a more suitable place was needed for the ordinary Sunday services than the large room of the Sunday-school. A way was shortly opened by the munificent offer of the Dukinfield Old Hall Chapel, which for a long time had been private property, to the newly-formed church by its purchasers, Nathanael Buckley, Esq., M.P., and Hugh Mason, Esq. The thanks of all friends of Congregationalism are due to these gentlemen for their great liberality in securing for the denomination this oldest architectural relic of English Congregationalism. Before it could be used for worship, however, it required restoring and enlarging. This has been accomplished. The memorial stone of this new undertaking was laid May 24, 1872, by N. Buckley, Esq., M.P., in the presence of a large concourse of spectators; and, as stated above, the opening services commenced last Sunday. Other services are still to be held. The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B.A., chairman-elect of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, will preach on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., and on the 20th the Rev. Henry Batchelor, of Glasgow, will preach morning and evening, and the Rev. James Williamson, M.A., of Stalybridge, in the afternoon. Upwards of 600*l.* will be required to remove the deficit, which it is hoped will soon be obtained. The following information is supplied by H. J. Paull, Esq., architect—"The old chapel is a picturesque relic of sixteenth century architecture. Built on the side of a much earlier one, it dates from the time of Queen Mary, when it served as the oratory or private chapel for the Duckinfield family, of whom many tombs yet exist within its walls. Colonel Duckinfield, who took a leading part in the Parliamentary wars, and who is reported to have signed the death-warrant of the Earl of Derby, executed at Bolton, occupied the hall adjoining, and a perhaps apocryphal hiding-place is shown as that in which he took refuge from the Royalists under Charles II. The original chapel consisted of a nave and small chancel separated by a wooden screen of somewhat rude construction. The size of this small chapel is as follows: nave 32ft. by 24ft., chancel 18ft. by 18ft., and it is a monument of much architectural interest, retaining considerable traditions of mediæval times, whilst shewing traces of the renaissance character which was becoming patent in English architecture." To this has been added a new edifice of analogous design, which with the old chapel will accommodate upwards of 500 worshippers, without galleries.

Correspondence.

VOLUNTARYISM IN LARGE TOWNS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Whether you publish my second communication upon this subject, with my reply to Mr. Clapham, or not, I trust, Sir, in fairness you will give me space in your next issue to defend myself against the personal attack of your correspondent, "Plain Speech."

If "Plain Speech" had put into practice the precepts he preaches to me, I venture to think his letter would not have been written, for a very little thought would have shown him how unjust and uncalled for it is.

I must most emphatically deny that there is any truth in his imputation against me of having "thoughtlessly and rashly" made a charge against Voluntaryism. If he had read more carefully the letter he so strongly condemns, he would know that the charge stated in it

is none of mine; and, I think, would also have found that he had no grounds for supposing the letter was written in any way "thoughtlessly." Should he not be satisfied on the latter point, however, I can assure him that the writing of the letter which has given offence was contemplated for weeks before it was finally decided upon, and further that the subject of it had long given food for much earnest thought and deliberation to not myself alone.

But "Plain Speech" says I have practically withdrawn my statements. This is not true. I have withdrawn nothing; and only explained statements so far as to assert more pointedly that they were only put forward as the arguments of opponents—a fact I had thought would be sufficiently evident from the letter itself, but which it would seem I cannot have expressed plainly enough. This is the whole head and front of my offending, and for this heinous sin "Plain Speech" inflicts upon me what he evidently intends to be a severe reproof.

For the rest, the course of this correspondence has justified the step I took. That my letter was not uncalled for is evident from the fact that it has been successful in partially accomplishing its object; and as you, Sir, are still giving your attention to the subject, that object promises ere long to be completely attained; and it is an object the writer was unable to effect otherwise. That I did not take any precaution to prevent my letter being published is perhaps a fortunate circumstance, and if a mistake, it has been a lucky one, for it has resulted in a wider publicity being given, and more attention being called to the refutation of the objection than it might otherwise have had. Whether the facts stated in my letters to the *Liverpool Albion* could be ascertained by me without writing to the *Nonconformist* or not; that was the best means of obtaining for them publicity and attention, and this was just what I wanted—viz., to obtain a *public* answer to a certain objection against Voluntaryism. This charge is not made in a corner by our opponents, and being so frequently and persistently urged, its mere restatement by me with the view of evoking the refutation it called for, could do no possible harm to our cause. Far more harm has been done by an objection so often heard being allowed to remain unanswered, and that discreet(?) silence being maintained respecting it which "Plain Speech" seems to approve of.

There surely could be no offence in an individual Nonconformist directing attention to a current argument against our principles, in quarters where it was most likely to receive a public and authoritative answer, when such covert attacks are made upon us from our own ranks as the following, which I take from this week's number of a popular journal published and supported by Nonconformists:—"Nonconformity is on its trial in more parts of London than one. Can it exist in a poor neighbourhood? If so, how! We know chapels that are like Nineveh, void and waste. . . . We sound an alarm, and would ask both the Congregational and Baptist Unions to inquire and act as soon as possible." (The *italics* appear in the article itself.) If "Plain Speech" can read such words as these from friends, as well as hear the charge thus implied plainly and loudly asserted by enemies time after time, he is not such a good Nonconformist as he wishes to appear, if he would not do his best to get it authoritatively and publicly answered, especially if he believed, as I did, that a categoric answer could be given. It was because I believed the *Nonconformist* to be the best and most effectual channel through which such answer could be given, that I wrote to you.

If any mischief is done in this correspondence, it will be by such letters as that of "Plain Speech." I would commend to him his own concluding remarks as to the responsibility of newspaper correspondents. For, Sir, his letter betrays fear for the cause he professes to espouse, lest the honest avowal of difficulties with a view to their removal might imperil it. Such timidity is unworthy of a true Nonconformist.

It is the misfortune of Voluntaryism, in common with other good causes, to number among its would-be friends those who imagine that, by hushing up objections and stifling discussion, they are promoting its objects, and who accordingly visit what they are pleased to term the "indiscretions" of those who think otherwise with dogmatic tirades against the folly of letting people hear both sides of a question. Phrenologists would tell us these gentlemen possess the bump of pedagogic utterances like the sample "Plain Speech" gives us. For my part, I prefer the indiscreet policy of honesty to the wisdom of the over-cautious. I am glad, Sir, you still have this matter under your consideration, and I trust now the question has been opened, no bugbears like that "Plain Speech" would conjure up will prevent its full and free discussion, since by this means alone can it finally be satisfactorily settled, and our opponents disarmed of a weapon which has been very serviceable to them of late.

I am, yours truly,
J. QUAIL.

25, Bulwer-street, Breck-road, Liverpool,
July 12, 1873.

[In a future number we propose to reply to Mr. Quail's further letter.—ED. Noncon.]

READING SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Arthur Clayden, continues to argue as though Reading School had been founded by the Nonconformists for their own purposes. He may be assured that it was not so. The school was founded, or reconstructed rather, under the authority of a special Act of Parliament, by the appropriation of certain properties, and in part by public subscription. The question was, not whether it should exist, but whether Nonconformists should have a share in its government. No doubt they could have stood aloof and refused to subscribe. Had they done so, Reading School would have been, as have many other public schools, a strictly Church institution. The prestige of the town name would have been given to a school altogether denominational, and not prestige alone, but property also.

We are told that Reading School was "intended" to be unsectarian. But, intended by whom? We, the Nonconformists who subscribed, were the only people who had any such desire. The Church people certainly had not. They desired that such teaching as there was should be Anglican. We did the best we could to modify the decision, and only partially succeeded. And now your correspondent is angry with us because we tried!

Sir Peter Spokes is said to be "paltering" with the truth. This not very elegant word is so often used vaguely that I have referred to the dictionary for its meaning, and find it defined, "to shift, to dodge, to play tricks." This is a serious charge to make against an honourable man, and one to which Sir Peter is not commonly amenable. His offence consists in having said that Reading School is a "public boon." Let me ask in my simplicity, If a school with able teaching, moderate fees, and exemption for those who desire it from any portions of the instruction which they may disapprove be not a public boon, what is such an institution? And what in that case is the meaning of a public boon?

The fact as to the religious instruction of the children of Nonconformists in Reading School is that they hear prayer daily, and receive a Bible lesson once in a week, but are not taught any of the formularies or doctrines distinctive of the Episcopal Church. The Church catechism has not hitherto been used in the school at all. We are told that the Nonconformist trustees have held "spirited meetings" and forced "modifications and restrictions" upon the headmaster. If such meetings have been necessary, and have been held, one is tempted to think that it is a good thing we were not led by your correspondent, in which case there would have been no Nonconformist trustees, and therefore no redress for "tender consciences." But I am not sure that they have been necessary. The trustees know nothing about them. If they have met it has been unconsciously; and though your correspondent's knowledge is great, it may be permitted to doubt whether he is a higher authority on the proceedings of the trustees than are the trustees themselves.

We are severely blamed because three of the parish clergymen are, *ex officio*, trustees of the school. Will your correspondent believe me that we really could not help it? It was no concession of ours at all, but an absolute demand of Lord Redesdale, the chairman of committees in the House of Lords. The clause was inserted by the House of Lords, notwithstanding our efforts to the contrary, in pursuance of the recommendation of its committee. We might as well be blamed for the severity of a Russian winter, or for the absence of water in the moon.

The suggestion is made that the clergymen should have been balanced by an equal number of Nonconformist ministers. No such proposition would have been seriously entertained, and even if it would, it is open to objection. I can only speak for myself, but I should be reluctant to sit on any public trust in my character as a minister, and that on precisely the ground upon which I object to clergymen sitting. I desire to enjoy no privilege, and to suffer no privation in consequence of my vocation or my creed. If we claim privilege I do not see how we can object to privation.

Your correspondent complains that provision is not made for the education of children whose parents are of humble means. He should have ascertained the facts before making such an accusation. Even if well founded, I do not see what it has to do with the principles of Nonconformity, unless poverty be one of them; but it is not well founded. The fees vary with the age of the pupils, and range for day pupils between 10/- and 20/- per annum, the last being charged only for boys over sixteen years of age. Consider that this is a classical school of the first order, and the terms do not seem excessive. Moreover, your correspondent cannot have read the scheme upon which Reading School is founded, or he would know that it includes a plan for the formation of a lower school, in which the fees may be as low as a shilling per week for boys under ten years of age, and eighteenpence for boys between ten and fifteen, a plan which is at this moment in course of being carried out. The shades of those for whose "sacred ashes" your correspondent prays (though what it is which he desires to be done for them it is not easy to discover—for he cannot mean to pray for the dead, and "ashes" are not, in themselves, one thinks, well fitted to receive

the Divine blessing)—these wreaths of our departed ancestors may, I hope, rest in peace, undisturbed by the terms of education in Reading School.

In one thing I join your correspondent—the desire that the seal of secrecy were removed from the letters of those "leading Dissenters" who have appealed to his sympathy. These retiring gentlemen seem to me to lack "the courage of their principles." For their number and influence we have your correspondent's word, their names only are wanting. One would wonder at the silence of agencies so potent, were it not for the reflection that the mightiest forces of nature are imperceptible in their method of acting. Even this consideration, however, is not wholly satisfactory. There are but four of us who have been attacked, Messrs. Palmer and Andrewes, Sir Peter Spokes, and myself. We are unimportant and inconspicuous men, opposed to us are the "leading Dissenters" of Reading; yet they seek the shelter of the darkness in order to discharge their artillery. Being the sons of those who fought at Naseby and Marston Moor, their nervousness is the more difficult to understand. Those who are consulting martyrdom, and objecting to every form of compromise, ought, one thinks, if they fight at all, to fight in the open.

But why fight at all? Because, it seems, we are exposed to visits, like those of a detective officer, from gentlemen in distant towns, whose idea of advancing their principles is that of attacking in turn all but themselves who profess them. The Nonconformist trustees of Reading School are men who have long since won their spurs in the conflict for religious freedom. If I could venture to make a suggestion to so very great a critic as your correspondent, it would be that possibly a little generous trust in one's friends may be a sentiment worthy of cultivation. The soldiers who are for ever exclaiming, "We are betrayed!" are not generally supposed to be the most skilful or the bravest; and those who have a microscopic eye for the inconsistencies of other people, and a vigorous tongue in denouncing them, are wasting good energy which we have high authority for thinking might be better employed.

I shall not follow your correspondent in his personal allusions; they have no bearing on his argument, although of great value as illustrating his ideas of good taste and courtesy, which I cannot sufficiently admire.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
J. FREDERICK STEVENSON.

Reading, July 8, 1873.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Slavery is still an institution in Persia, to supply the demand of which, the slave-trade is carried on. The most effectual way to suppress the trade is to abolish slavery. The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society availed themselves of the visit of the Shah to this country to bring the subject under the consideration of His Imperial Majesty in the following memorial, which was graciously received, and which I doubt not, your readers will be interested in perusing.

I am, yours truly,
B. MILLARD, Secretary.

TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA.
May it please your Majesty,—

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, established many years ago for the purpose of promoting the extinction of slavery and the slave-trade throughout the world, avail themselves of the auspicious presence of your Imperial Majesty in this country to address words of cordial welcome to you, and to give expression to their ardent desire for the abolition of slavery throughout the dominions of Persia.

Slavery under all its forms has been denounced and condemned by the civilised nations of the world as a crime against God, and an unjustifiable interference with that right to liberty which in His goodness He has conferred on the whole human race.

It has been found to retard the progress of civilisation and prosperity in every country in which it has been allowed to exist, in consequence of which the most enlightened nations of the world have seen it right and wise to abolish it altogether in their dominions.

In addition to its inherent evils, slavery in the great country over which your Imperial Majesty rules is one of the causes of that barbarous slave-trade, which drains extensive districts of Africa of their native population, under circumstances the horrors of which it is impossible fully to set forth.

To supply the demand for slaves for Persia and other Eastern nations vast tracts of the Continent of Africa, where numerous tribes once lived in comfort and happiness and where agriculture formerly flourished, are now desolate and without inhabitants.

These enormous evils are the fruit of slavery, and the experience of many years has brought the Anti-Slavery Society to the settled conviction that so long as the state of slavery is allowed to exist, it will be impossible entirely to extinguish the slave-trade; so long as there is a profitable market for slaves, so long there will be a supply.

It is a great satisfaction to the Anti-Slavery Society that this important subject is now receiving largely increased attention on the part of the public, not only in this country, but in France, Holland, Germany, Spain, and in North and South America.

We would therefore respectfully and urgently entreat your Imperial Majesty to take the necessary measures to put an end to slavery in Persia, and to unite your efforts to those of the most civilised nations in banishing the evil institution from the face of the earth.

May your Imperial Majesty be the honoured instrument of Almighty God the Father of all men, in making

Persia a free country where the slave shall no more be found. So will you confer lasting benefit on your country, and the blessing of the Most High will rest upon you and upon the ancient people of Persia.

Earnestly commanding this great subject to your Majesty's most serious attention,

We are on behalf of the
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,
With great respect,

Signed by the Committee.
27, New Broad-street, London,
June 24, 1873.

Colleges and Schools.

REGENT'S PARK COLLEGE.

The session of the College, Regent's Park, was closed on Tuesday last, when a soirée and public meeting were held in the evening. The large hall was completely filled. The chair was taken by the respected treasurer of the institution, Joseph Gurney, Esq. After prayer by the Rev. W. Walters, of Birmingham, the Rev. Dr. Angus made a statement of the work of the past session. He said that there were forty-one students in the college. Of this number three have settled—Mr. Edwards at Haverfordwest, Mr. Bailey at Weymouth. Mr. Matthews at Wokingham, and four lay students have left. Three students have taken their B.A. in the first class; six have matriculated. The deficiency of last year has been made up by special contributions. The preaching engagements have been 150 more than in previous years. Presents for the library had been received from the late J. Pease, Dr. Manning, Miss Webster, Mr. Sharpe, and others. Dr. Angus read the reports of the examiners in Latin and Elementary Greek, in Hebrew, in Butler's Analogy, in the Greek New Testament, and in Systematic Divinity. The examiners were J. Nettleship, Esq., the Revs. F. Bosworth, M.A., H. Leonard, R. H. Marten, Dr. Culross, J. H. Millard, and D. Jones.

An excellent address was then delivered to the students by the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, who congratulated the president, the tutors, and officers of the college on the admirable report which had been given of the condition of the institution, and complimented the examiners on the honesty and fidelity of their work. He proceeded to show how much of a minister's success depended upon what he was, and that the measure of his success, and the results that would flow from it, and the blessings it would yield, depended upon his power of appreciation and approbation of the Word of God. "Open thou my eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law." In looking back upon his past ministry the thought of the joyousness and blessedness of the work would lead him to sympathise with those whose minds were clouded by care and anxiety, yet he urged upon them the importance of being a living declaration of the spirit of their Master. He remembered the feelings of apprehension that he entertained when first entering upon the pastoral office in relation to possible difficulties in church-meetings, &c., but he would say to his young brethren, don't think about them. He did not advise any lightness of mind, though some persons very much preferred the bubbles in the stream, and others the sediment at the bottom; he, being a true teetotaller, preferred the pure clear water. Let them seek to gain their own happiness, and not look too anxiously to the brethren in the church, who had to look after their own comforts for that which they might procure for themselves. Above all, by living very closely in fellowship with God, and seeking to have His presence and power, they would find the truest encouragement in their work.

At the close of the address, prayer was offered by the Revs. B. C. Lewis, of Calcutta, and W. Stott, of St. John's wood; and the meeting concluded with votes of thanks to Mr. Chown and the chairman.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

The usual meeting held before the summer holidays, for the distribution of prizes, &c., took place on Thursday evening last at Lewisham. Owing to misdirection, we were unable to reach the school until after the proceedings had commenced, when we found a large circle of ladies and gentlemen seated on the lawn in front of the school-house, listening to the recitations by the boys. The Rev. T. W. Aveling occupied the chair, having a table before him on which were the richly bound books to be presented as prizes to the successful boys. Amongst those around the chairman, we noticed the honorary secretary, the Rev. J. Viney, Mr. Thomas Scrutton, Rev. Thomas Rudd, the headmaster, the Rev. George Martin, Dr. Lockhart, Mr. Thodey, Professor Newth, and the Revs. R. S. Ashton, I. V. Mummary, W. P. McAll, and Mr. Hitchin. Several recitations were given by the boys in a very creditable manner, varied by the singing of several pieces; after which the honorary secretary, Mr. Viney, in a brief statement, said that the school had lately been three days in the hands of the Cambridge examiner, who had examined seventy-two boys in two divisions, and whose report was very favourable. He mentioned that the great want of the school was a larger playground. Six boys had passed the local Cambridge examination, and nineteen had obtained certificates from the College of Preceptors. Two of the boys who left at Christmas were entering colleges to be trained for the ministry, one at New College and the other at Cheshunt. What was needed was a

deeper sense of the value of that institution and more practical support. They had now eighty boys, and the expenses were very considerable, and they much needed additions to their annual subscription list.

The Rev. George Martin, of Lewisham, then addressed the boys, the key-note of his address being "Be in earnest"—in play, in work, and in religion. He congratulated them on the way in which they had already acquitted themselves, and urged them to follow in the footsteps of their fathers as they followed in the footsteps of Christ.

The Rev. S. M'All spoke on the advantages of a good education, and urged the importance of a knowledge of Shakespeare and of Greek to the boys, and appealed for help to enable the manager to help those who could not help themselves.

Mr. Rudd addressed the old scholars, many of whom were present, assuring them of an hearty welcome and of his continued interest in their welfare, and the satisfaction with which he saw the names of some of them as having gained prizes elsewhere. One who had just received a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society had given a prize for geography, and he hoped his example might be followed by some of the other old scholars.

Mr. Hitchen said he felt that God had done great things for the institution, and that a debt of gratitude was due to Mr. Viney for the manner in which he had worked for the institution. He asked for larger subscriptions that the number of the boys might be increased to 100, for whom they had room.

The Rev. T. W. Aveling then distributed the prizes, addressing a few words to each lad. He also presented a copy of the Bible to those who were leaving the institution, accompanied with earnest counsels to them to study it and make it the guide of their lives.

Mr. Thomas Scrutton move a vote of thanks to Mr. Aveling for presiding, which was seconded by Professor Newth, and carried unanimously. Mr. Aveling returned thanks, and the proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem by the boys and the pronouncing of the benediction by the chairman.

BRISTOL CONGREGATIONAL INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the Bristol Congregational Institute for the Education of Home Missionaries was held in the schoolroom of Highbury Chapel, Bristol, on Thursday, June 26. Mr. S. S. Marling, M.P. for West Gloucestershire, presided. After the meeting had been opened with singing, and prayer by the Rev. S. Hebditch,

The Rev. R. P. Clarke, the hon. secretary, read the report for the past year, which stated that of the students whose term of study now expired, only one remained without any immediate engagement, the rest—with the exception of one who, with the sanction of the committee, was about to proceed to Cheshunt College—being appointed to such positions as were specially contemplated by the institute. Further evidence of the value of the institute was afforded by the fact that those students who were appointed by the churches to minister to them on probation seldom failed to receive a full invitation at the termination of the period. The report referred to the removal to London of the Rev. S. Hebditch, the secretary, and the appointment of the Rev. R. P. Clarke as his successor, and went on to state that the session began with seventeen students. During the term 1,192 services had been held by the students, who had also paid regular house-to-house visits, during which they had distributed 8,000 tracts. In concluding the report the committee stated that the results afforded abundant ground for thanksgiving and hope.

Mr. Sibree, the treasurer, read the financial statement, which showed that the total income of the year was 812*l*. 14*s*. 10*d*., which included a balance from the previous year of 132*l*. 13*s*. 9*d*., and contributions from Bristol amounting to about 300*l*. The other side of the financial statement showed a balance of 82*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*. against the institution. Mr. Sibree made an earnest appeal for liberal assistance to the institution, which, he urged, was not confined to Bristol, former students being scattered about in the following districts:—Gloucestershire, 10; Somerset, 1; Wilts, 3; Dorset, 3; Devon, 2; Hants, 2; Cornwall, 3; Cheshire, 1; Lancashire, 2; Yorkshire, 3; London, 3; Essex, 1; Wales, 5; Ireland, 1; Scotland, 3.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said the spread of a spurious Christianity in our time rendered it specially necessary that those who were sound Protestants should take their stand firmly upon the true and earnest Christianity which their Puritan forefathers lived and died for. The spread of Ritualism and Romanism, so unexpected in the present age when the Bible had been circulated as it had, was one of the most surprising phenomena that had presented itself. Thanks be to God, the lower classes of society were yet untainted by this moral evil. It was on that account especially necessary and important that young men who had the love of Christ in their hearts, and the love of souls also, should be encouraged to come forward, and should be trained and sent forth with all the authority and all the sympathy which the Church of Christ could bring to bear on such an effort, and that they should go into our highways and hedges carrying the light of a simple and pure Gospel. Not only had Romanism and Ritualism taken a most unexpected spread amongst many classes of society, chiefly the upper, but he feared that infi-

delity and unbelief were making a silent but not less important progress in many ways amongst the lower classes. He did not know how it might be in Bristol, but in many parts of the district with which he was best acquainted, a great deal of practical infidelity existed. It was to be feared that unbelief was spreading among our artisans and young people, which could be only met by the holy lives, the devoted service, and simple, earnest work of evangelists throughout the land.

The Rev. E. J. Hartland read his report. It stated that at the examination two papers had been set in the English language, one in English literature, one in general history, one in logic, one in Church history, two in Christian evidences, one in Old Testament history, one in Biblical interpretation, one in the exposition of the New Testament, and two in divinity. Seven students passed in every paper, the majority in the first class, four in every paper but one, two in every paper but two, and the remaining three passed indifferently well, failing in the larger number of papers.

The prizes, which consisted of handsomely bound books, were then distributed as follows:—For an essay on St. Paul, Mr. T. R. Donaldson; Church history and moral philosophy, Mr. S. Hester; English language, English literature, logic, and exposition of the New Testament, Mr. C. Chambers; English history, Mr. Webb; Christian evidences and systematic theology, Mr. C. Taylor.

The Rev. H. I. Roper, in moving the adoption of the report and the appointment of officers for the ensuing year, referred to the question of ministerial salary, which he said must soon undergo a revision on account of the diminished value of money. Dr. Davies seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. David Thomas, who said that he never felt more satisfaction with the institute than at the present time. At its commencement they had very grave doubts whether anything would come of it, though they had never questioned the propriety of the undertaking. There had never been anything to disturb the harmony of the proceedings, and there had been no error into which the committee had fallen, which they had seriously to grieve over.

The resolution having been carried, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. S. Hebditch and Rev. L. H. Byrnes, and a vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman, the proceedings closed.

BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BURY.

The annual meeting of the friends connected with the Baptist Theological Institution was held in a marquee in the grounds adjoining the college at Chamber Hall, Bury, on Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. H. Dowson, principal, presided, and there was a fair attendance of ministers and friends. After singing and prayer, the Chairman said they had hoped to have removed to their new college buildings near Manchester, at least partially, in August, but that would be impossible, and he could not fix any date for the opening services. He expressed his profound gratitude to the friends who had through nearly seven years supported the institution, and falsified the predictions which were made of their failure. Mr. Dowson read extracts from the annual report, which stated that sixteen young men have during the past year studied in the college. Many of them had accepted pastorates. During the session the studies have been prosecuted with some degree of diligence, the order of the house has been completely maintained, and the young men have been much engaged in the work of preaching, the demands for the services of most of them having been continuous, and the general acceptance of their ministry is encouraging to the tutors, and will, we are sure, be gratifying to their friends. The reports of the examiners were then read, and were on the whole very satisfactory. Reference was made to the decease of the senior treasurer, the late Samuel Howarth, of Stackstead, and to the new building in process of erection in Manchester. In prospect of the large sum necessary to be raised for the completion of our college, we have deputed our highly-esteemed brethren Howe and Waterbarn, and McClellan, of Lymm, to visit the United States and Canada to represent the principles and the claims of the college. Mr. Howe is expected to return at the close of this month. Mr. McClellan has consented to remain in the States until October, to complete satisfactorily the work in which he is engaged, the church at Lymm, of which he is the devoted pastor, having most generously consented to his further stay. It is proposed to open a bazaar for the sale of useful and ornamental articles in March next, especially to raise the fund necessary for furnishing the collegiate part of the building. Dr. Stock moved that the report be adopted and printed; the Rev. E. Parker seconded the motion, and it was carried. The secretaries and treasurer were reappointed for another year.

It is reported that Mrs. Combe, widow of the late Mr. T. Combe, of the University Press at Oxford, has presented the splendid painting, "The Light of the World," by Holman Hunt, valued at 10,000*l*, to Keble College.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is engaged, with the special sanction of the Empress Eugenie, on the "Life and Times of Napoleon III," the first part of which, illustrated with portraits from the family collection, will appear about the end of the year.

Imperial Parliament.

SALE OF LIQUORS ON SUNDAY IN IRELAND.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN moved the second reading of the Sale of Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Bill, which closes all public-houses in Ireland on Sundays. Mr. CALLAN moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, denying that it was desired by any class in Ireland, or that further restriction would produce the desired effect. Mr. LOWTHER and Lord HARTINGTON also opposed the measure, on the ground that there was no general demand for it, and that it was expedient to reopen the question and to interfere prematurely with the working of the recent Act. Mr. Serjeant SHERLOCK, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. BRUNN, and Mr. WHEELHOUSE opposed, while Lord CLAUD HAMILTON, Sir FREDERICK HEYGATE, Sir HENRY BRUCE, Colonel KNOX, and Mr. PIM spoke in favour of it. On a division, the second reading was negatived by 140 to 83.

THE BURIALS BILL.

The third order on the paper was the Burials Bill, and it was manifest that the Opposition intended to talk it out. Consequently, when Mr. SAMUELSON the younger moved that the order for the second reading of his Borough Extension Bill should be discharged, Conservative members, one after another stood up in a state of affected indignation. They agreed, of course, with the motion, but they wanted to waste time. Finally, Mr. R. N. FOWLER moved the adjournment of the debate, to which the other side had no objection, and it seemed for a moment that Mr. Fowler and Mr. Cawley, who played a conspicuous part in the farce, would be disappointed; for Mr. SAMUELSON, when asked to name a day for resuming the debate, said, "This day three months." But the obstructives were not to be frustrated, and they actually divided the House on the question. Although beaten as a matter of course by two to one, they gained their object, viz., to consume a great deal of time.

Mr. O. MORGAN, in moving that the Speaker now leave the chair in order that the House might go into committee on the Burials Bill, referred to the extraordinary and almost unprecedented manner in which his motion was about to be met. He found himself confronted by two hostile amendments which had been put on the paper by the hon. member for the University of Cambridge (Mr. Beresford Hope) and the hon. member for Chester (Mr. Raikes). Knowing full well that if the former hon. gentleman once got upon his legs on that subject no human power would ever bring him down again—(laughter)—he wished to seize that opportunity of saying a few words. He desired to explain that as a private member he had found it impossible under the rules of the House to bring on his measure on an earlier day, and that he had applied to the Government to help him. Advertising to the attempt of the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire to throw the bill out on the second reading on March 26, which attempt was defeated by a majority of sixty-three, he appealed to the hon. member for the University of Cambridge whether he had any chance of now reversing the decision then pronounced by the House. The object of the opposition with which he was contending would appear to be to tide over this, the last session of that unfortunate Parliament; but every fresh delay in the passing of that bill was a nail knocked into the coffin of the Church of England—(laughter)—and those who wished to see that Church disestablished had said to him, "For God's sake don't bring forward and try to carry your Burials Bill!" (A laugh.) If the Church was to be saved it would be by timely concessions, such as that contemplated by the measure on which he now moved that the House should go into committee.

Mr. PELL believed that, as time went on and that question was better understood, that bill met with less and less acceptance from the country, and it was moreover quite impossible that it could be properly discussed at that period of the session. He therefore begged to move that the order for going into committee on the measure be discharged.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE acknowledged the compliment paid him by the hon. and learned member (Mr. O. Morgan), but it certainly would not induce him either to shorten or lengthen the remarks he had intended to make. (A laugh.) The question had changed its character since that bill was referred a few sessions ago to a select committee, and since the hon. member for Bristol (Mr. Morley), the representative of the more moderate and tolerant portion of the Nonconformists, stated that if the question about burials were settled and University Tests repealed the Dissenters would no longer have any grievances. Well, Parliament had abolished University Tests; and as to the matter of burials, if a grievance existed, Churchmen had been prepared to meet all reasonable claims on the part of their Nonconformist brethren. Now, however, a section of the Dissenters put it forward, as a "burning question" of the day, that the Church of England should cease to be an Established Church; and it was impossible to separate the present bill from the question of disestablishment. The Liberation Society, before the period of disestablishment in Ireland, put forth as their programme "the application to secular uses, after an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, of all

national property now held in trust by the United Church of England and Ireland, and by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and, concurrently with it, the liberation of those Churches from all State control." In the term "national property" the Liberation Society included not merely tithes and other endowments, but, he supposed, the churches and churchyards, now in use by the Established Church, which churchyards, he asserted, were the property of the Church of England; while the hon. and learned member opposite (Mr. O. Morgan) maintained that they were national property. By the Act disestablishing the Irish Church the church fabrics and churchyards were allowed to remain the individual property of the communion which had hitherto used them. When Church-rates were converted into a more free-will offering of the congregation, the maintenance of the churchyard fell upon those only who cared to bear it, while the common-law right of every parishioner to be buried in the parish churchyard still remained untouched. For the sake of peace, Churchmen voluntarily undertook to maintain the churchyard for the joint burial of themselves and their Nonconformist brethren, although they previously had a right to call upon the latter to pay their share of the cost. The present grievance of the Dissenters was that if a form of words was used in the churchyard it must be one particular form only, and must be used by the parish clergyman. As far as that was a grievance at all, it was a grievance to the Churchman as well as to the Dissenter. He did not understand that the most virulent opponent of the present state of things looked on the burial service in itself as a thing to which conscientious objection could be taken. It was generally admitted to be a beautiful and Scriptural form of words. He confessed he, for one, was unable to see any conscientious grievance of which the Dissenters could complain. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to quote some words of Mr. Spurgeon, which he considered as arraigning the Eternal wisdom and justice because the Church of England was not punished for having in every parish in the kingdom men to give spiritual comfort and to perform the offices of religion. He went on to comment on the clauses of the bill, and dwelt on the confusion which would be created in the churchyards throughout the country by having a number of persons officiating at burials, as they might do under the provisions of the measure, interspersing their hymns and prayers with remarks which might be most offensive to the feelings of right-thinking men. The hon. member was appealing to the moderate members of the Liberal party to make a stand against such movements, for if they yielded to the Nonconformists the Liberal party would be broken up, when his observations were interrupted by the arrival of a quarter to six, and the debate stood adjourned.

CONFESSIONAL IN THE STATE CHURCH.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord ORANMORE called attention to the reply of the archbishops to the Church Association, and observed that, as our national institutions for the maintenance of religion were imperilled by the conduct of a certain number of the clergy and laity of the Church of England, it became the duty of the Episcopate and the Legislature to take some step in the matter. Adverting to the statement in the archbishops' reply that a petition signed by upwards of 400 clergymen had been presented to the Convocation of the province of Canterbury in favour of what they designated as "sacramental confession," he declared he was at a loss to conceive by what casuistry so large a number of clergymen of the Church of England could reconcile themselves to concur in a petition of that kind, and at the same time to retain their position and emoluments in the Church of England. He also expressed his regret that the Bishop of Winchester had inhibited in his diocese a clergyman from delivering lectures against Roman Catholicism who had been permitted to deliver similar lectures in the diocese of London by two Bishops of London in succession, and he concluded by moving for the appointment of a committee to consider by what legislation or other means the evils complained of by the archbishops might be averted.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY doubted whether their lordships would be likely to agree to the appointment of a committee on such a subject. In the course of his speech the noble lord had offered to the reverend bench two suggestions. One was that they would inhibit all the clergy of whose opinions they disapproved; but it was very questionable whether such a step would carry weight either with the Church or with the country at large. His other suggestion was that they should summarily revoke the licences of curates whom they did not like. The noble lord was perhaps not aware that every curate whose licence was revoked had an appeal to the archbishop, and he for one would never be a party to making that appeal a mere farce. If a curate had done anything wrong, it was, of course, proper that his licence should be cancelled, but if he appealed it was only right that he should be fairly heard. It was not surprising that the subject should have attracted a great deal of notice both in their lordships' House and in the other branch of the Legislature; for whatever affected the Established Church was naturally a thing of great public moment; and in this case

the subject was also of social importance, and affected their own families. No doubt there was real cause of alarm, but he could not think that the memorial to which the noble lord had referred afforded any very serious ground for apprehension. It was true that it had been signed by a great many clergymen, but some of them declared that they had signed it not knowing its real character, and one of them actually went so far as to state that he had supposed it to be a petition against the Burials Bill. (A laugh.) He could not say whether those gentlemen who had signed it without knowing what it was, or those who had signed it knowing well what they did, were the more to blame. (Hear.) But he attached more importance to another memorial which was presented to Convocation during the late session upon a somewhat kindred subject. [The most rev. prelate was referring to one against the new rubric sanctioning the withdrawal of persons not about to communicate before the end of the service, and signed, amongst others, by Professors Pusey, Liddon, Bright, and King.] The petition referred to by the noble lord had very few names of weight, but this, though signed chiefly by undergraduates, was headed by four of the six professors of theology in the University of Oxford. In every parish there were two laymen—one elected by the parishioners—whose duty it was to present to the bishop any improper changes that might be made in the service; and he would appeal to his right rev. brethren if the presentations they received of such changes were not very rare, and whether they found churchwardens keeping such a watch over those changes as they desired. (Hear, hear.) One great obstacle in the way of the innovation complained of was the Court of Final Appeal, which in almost every instance had ordered illegal practices to be discontinued; and he therefore begged their lordships, if in their wisdom they should undertake to substitute for it a new court, they would see that it was a court which was fully able to enter into the whole of these difficult questions. (Cheers.) He trusted that they would not encourage certain persons like the English Church Union, who had placed in his hands a paper declaring to their lordships and to the whole country that they considered the decisions of the Privy Council to have no spiritual or ecclesiastical validity; and calling on the bishops to pay no attention to the judgments of the existing court of Final Appeal or to admit their spiritual validity. He should be glad if it were the opinion of Parliament that the power of the bishops to remedy these abuses might be increased; but he also remarked that the laity and churchwardens had certain powers which it was their duty to execute. He thought it a most unfortunate thing that the professors of theology in one of our great Universities should have headed an attack against the law of the Church; and he thought, too, it was most unfortunate that in the great central cathedral of the metropolis there should be exhibited violations of that law. He considered that in the appointment of persons to such posts, the greatest responsibility rested upon those who were called upon to make them, to see that those whom they chose, were perfectly loyal, not only to the general principles of the Church of England, but also to the law of the land, and the law of the Church, as interpreted by one of the highest courts in the kingdom. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of WINCHESTER said that the statement was incorrect that he had inhibited a certain clergyman from delivering lectures in his diocese. All that he did was privately to inform the clergyman in question that he should refuse permission to him to deliver those lectures in a particular church, the churchwardens having represented that there was a general objection to controversial subjects being introduced there.

Lord SALISBURY protested against the condemnation of absent persons pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and thought it was not fair to impute a dereliction of duty to the professors referred to. With regard to auricular confession, there was no difference of opinion among the English people. It was contrary to all their notions to allow a third person to intervene between a father and his child, and the husband and his wife, and the people of England might be trusted to take care of that matter for themselves. He saw no ground for alarm.

Lord HARROWBY said that a great cause of the evils complained of was the sort of mitigating tone in which the prelates had met them, instead of taking steps to put a stop to them. That system ought to be hunted down. It was the duty of those who governed both in Church and State to show distinctly what their views were of that system. Those clergymen who favoured the practice of absolute, full, and exhaustive confession before granting absolution or administering the Sacrament had it in their power to grope and grope into the dirtiest corners of the minds of weak-minded women. Was it sufficient for men to say that they were not likely to go to confession, and to leave their wives and daughters exposed to the dangers of this pernicious practice?

The Archbishop of YORK recalled the fact that this question had been brought forward on April 1, 1851, when a petition signed by 280,000 was presented to Her Majesty, in which measures for the abatement of the grievances therein set forth were indicated. Twenty-two years had elapsed since that date—a period equivalent to a generation in the life of our National Church, and probably nine out of every ten clergymen who then held benefices had passed away. Yet it was strange that at the

present time exactly the same state of facts appeared to exist, for which the bishops were again asked to propose a remedy. The blame for these things lay not at the door of the bishops, but with those patrons of Church livings who appointed men of strong opinions to fill them. The remedies which had been proposed to meet the evil were neither adequate nor fair. It would be ridiculous to aim a blow at the curates when the rector could not be touched, or to prohibit a curate from preaching in one diocese when he was at liberty to preach in another. The right way to attack the evil was by appealing to the Church at large, both clerical and lay. Some persons appeared to think that the bishops were unwilling to perform the task which had been set them, but others would arrive at the more just conclusion that the task was too great for them to undertake.

After a few words from Lord MIDDLETON, who expressed a hope that the bishops would discourage the practice, which had grown up to some extent, of forcing on the young the observance of confession, Lord Oranmore's motion was put and negatived.

THE PERSIAN CONCESSION.

Lord CARNARVON, in moving for correspondence between the Government and Baron Reuter on the subject of the concession recently made by the Persian Government to him, commented on the extensive nature of the concession, and wished for an explanation of the course the Government intended to pursue in reference to any request for assistance by means of British capital and enterprise.

Lord GRANVILLE replied that the Government desired to see the prosperity of Persia realised by material improvements, but they felt that it was not desirable on their part to take any official action in the matter. The noble earl in the course of his speech had referred to a statement that the Shah felt great dissatisfaction at the conduct of Her Majesty's Government. Of course it was impossible for him (Lord Granville) to say that the Shah was not dissatisfied, but he should be sorry to believe that he was, for he had expressed in the warmest terms an exactly contrary feeling to the last moment that he remained in England, and he had since repeated similar assurances from Paris.

THE JUDICATURE BILL—LORDS AND COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. GLADSTONE explained the mode in which the Government proposed to meet the objection to the Judicature Bill raised by Lord Cairns in the House of Lords, and went into an elaborate argument to prove that the proposed extinction of the jurisdiction of the House of Lords over Scotch and Irish appeals is not an invasion of the privileges of the House of Lords.

Mr. DISRAELI rose to order, and called the attention of the House to the fact that, without there being any motion before the House, Mr. Gladstone was entering into a discussion of the greatest importance. No doubt the House would willingly extend its indulgence to Mr. Gladstone, but the usual course to pursue was for the Prime Minister to bring up some papers and move that they be placed on the table, and then to make his explanation. Of course the House would receive with great indulgence any mere statement of intentions, however lengthy it might be, but Mr. Gladstone was entering into an argument on a very abstruse question without any notice which would enable members to express their opinion on the subject.

Mr. GLADSTONE then moved the adjournment of the House. There were, he said, the numerous bills introduced into the Commons to remove the bishops from the House of Lords; a bill introduced in 1832 to abolish the right of voting by proxy; the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill of 1866, referred to a select committee; the bill for increasing the number of bishops, sent down in 1860; the Irish Church Temporalities Act; the Irish Church Act; and Mr. Stapleton's bills for altering the elections of representative peers; against not one of which was the objection of privilege raised. The Septennial Act and the Act for vacating seats on the acceptance of office, both of which dealt with the privileges of the House of Commons, were introduced in the House of Lords. From all this he drew the conclusion that the Government was bound to object in the most absolute manner against this pretension of privilege, in the interests not merely of the Commons, but of the Lords also, because, if it were admitted, it would be necessary for the Commons to put forward a counter claim and to object to the Lords touching any bill which affected the constitution of the House of Commons. Nevertheless, remembering that the Lords, with a wise patriotism, had spontaneously sent down a bill which sacrificed a considerable portion of their own jurisdiction, the Government was anxious to avoid all chance of conflict with the Upper House, and they thought they had hit upon a mode of effecting their object by following the precedent of the Lords themselves in regard to money clauses. He proposed, therefore, that the amendments which had been put on the paper for extending the bill to Scotland and Ireland, should be modified so that the new court of appeal would be fully constituted in such a form as to be able to receive appeals from Scotland and Ireland, but the Government would not ask the House to adopt the amendments which extinguished or transferred the jurisdiction of the Lords over Scotch and Irish appeals. If the Lords, on receiving the bill back from this House, chose to amend it in that sense, they would find in it a court of appeal for the three kingdoms ready made to their

hands. By this means he hoped to make the bill a complete measure, and, without any risk of conflict, to offer a courteous requital to the Lords for the sacrifice they had made. Mr. BOUVERIE held that the contention of privilege raised in the House of Lords was quite unfounded. Mr. DISRAELI understood Mr. Gladstone's proposal to be that the Commons should find salaries for certain officials, and that the Lords should find them duties—and remarked that it required the month of July to induce a Government to make such a proposal. As to Mr. Gladstone's precedents, they had no analogy with this case. Many of the bills mentioned had never been sent up to the Lords at all, and as to the Septennial Act, that was an Act about Parliament generally, and affected the Lords as much as the Commons. The discussion, however, must be deferred till the amendments came regularly before the House, and he repeated his objections to the inconvenient mode in which Mr. Gladstone had raised the question without notice. Mr. M. Henry, Mr. Macfie, Mr. Gordon, the Lord Advocate, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt made some remarks, and the House then went into committee on the Judicature Bill. Clause 54, which gives power to direct trials before referees, was much objected to, and after one motion to confine it to cases where the parties assents had been made and withdrawn, and another amendment to confine it to the examination of accounts and documents had been negatived by 76 to 55, a division was taken on the clause itself, which was affirmed by 66 to 25. The clauses from 57 to 62, relating to the establishment of district registries and their duties, were ultimately agreed to without alteration. A motion made on Clause 73, to put the district registry clerks in a position to be entitled to retiring allowances, was negatived by 71 to 49. At Clause 75 progress was reported.

On Monday the House having again gone into committee on the bill, the red ink clauses, which settle the salaries, pensions, &c., of the judges and other officials, were taken first. Much opposition was created by a new clause, moved by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, providing that no Lord Chancellor hereafter shall receive a pension who has not sat ten years on the woolsack, or served fifteen years as an ordinary judge, unless he gave his consent in writing to serve as an additional judge of the Court of Appeal. Eventually the clause was affirmed by 174 to 129.

On the next clause, fixing the salaries of future judges, Mr. HARCOURT moved two amendments, but was beaten in both. The first was to reduce the salaries of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and the Lord Chief Baron to 6,000/- a year, and this was negatived by 205 to 62; by the second he endeavoured to raise the salaries of the ordinary judges of the Court of Appeal to 6,000/-, but failed by 125 to 59. After the red ink clauses had been settled, the schedule of procedure was taken, and though it consists of fifty-two rules, such rapid progress was made that the committee was closed just before ten o'clock.

On the motion that the report be taken on Thursday, Mr. BOUVERIE took the opportunity of urging the Government to reconsider their proposed course with regard to the extension of the bill to Scotland and Ireland. He pointed out that as yet there was nothing on the records of the House of Lords to show that this pretension of privilege, which, he repeated, was entirely baseless in fact, had ever been advanced by the House. There was simply a speech made by a single peer claiming this privilege for his House. It was merely a question of a short time, he argued, for the Lords, having given up the English appeals, could not long retain the Scotch and Irish appeals. Sir G. GREY entirely agreed with Mr. Bouvierie's advice, and the reasons he had given for it. To delay the extension of the bill until another session would be of advantage, inasmuch as the machinery could be more carefully considered. Mr. BUTT also advised a postponement, because he objected altogether to transferring Irish appeals to the new court of appeal, to which he stated his objections at length. Dr. BALL, on the contrary, earnestly deprecated delay. He was perfectly satisfied with the terms offered to Ireland by the Government amendments, and feared that if the opportunity were once allowed to slip by it would never return. Mr. HARCOURT held that the House had only two objects to keep in view—to pass the bill and not to acknowledge the claim of privilege—and concurred with Mr. Bouvierie and Sir G. Grey as to the best mode of attaining them both.

Mr. GLADSTONE repeated his decided opinion that there ought to be one court of appeal for the three kingdoms, and his conviction that the privilege asserted by the Lords was utterly visionary. As to the course now to be adopted the Government was ready to be guided by the general conviction of the House. The discussion, he said, left it clear that the Government was under no obligation, but was in a position of perfect freedom. He promised to take the earliest opportunity of consulting his colleagues.

Mr. DISRAELI, in an immensely long speech, vehemently condemned Mr. Gladstone's conduct in allowing an important legislative measure to be modified and endangered on the mere rumour of a claim of privilege.

The debate was brought to a close by Mr. WAPOLLE, who pointed out that no privilege had been claimed in a manner of which the House could take notice, and the report was then fixed for Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Forster is to bring forward the Education Act Amendment Bill for second reading to-morrow

(Thursday) evening, and hopes to take the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill on the same night.

The House of Commons again sat till four a.m. on Tuesday morning.

On Friday the Duke of Somerset called attention to the state of the fortifications at Alderney, and was assured by Lord Halifax that the Government have decided to maintain the works, and that an estimate for the purpose will be submitted to the House of Commons.

Replying to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Foreign Secretary stated that the treaty between Persia and Turkey, concluded under the mediation of England and Russia, is now in force, and that it is hoped before long to have the frontier line, as decided in that treaty, clearly defined.

The Public Health Bill has been withdrawn by Sir C. B. Adderley, who suggested that the Government should lose no time in dealing with the question.

On Friday Mr. Bouvierie expressed his approval of the new rule passed by the Irish National Education Board; and, on the assurance of Mr. Gladstone that Mr. O'Keeffe's case would be reconsidered under it, withdrew the notice of motion which he had given.

At the close of the evening sitting on Friday Mr. Whalley again addressed the House about the Claimant's trial and contempt of court, and Mr. Bruce was replying to him when the House was counted out at ten minutes past one o'clock.

Apropos of the exclusion of reporters on the motion of Mr. Mitchell Henry on Friday under the circumstances explained elsewhere, Sir W. Lawes gave notice, on Monday, of a new standing order providing that the House shall not be cleared without motion and debate; and Mr. M. Henry for next session for a select committee to inquire into the present system of reporting debates, and of admission to the reporters' gallery.

Sir J. Lubbock has withdrawn the Shop Hours Regulation Bill.

DEBATE ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

(Continued from Supplement.)

Mr. Cobden, he (Mr. Gladstone) saw great value in the motion of his hon. friend; but he was convinced that this question for a long time to come would only make practical progress by a steady adherence on the part of those powers who were rightly inclined and convinced and persuaded on the subject to the principles—first of governing themselves by justice and moderation, and next by losing no opportunity of recommending the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations. (Cheers.) He did not wish to damp or chill generous aspirations like those of his hon. friend. There was, he knew, something invidious in endeavouring to rein him in in his career of benevolence and philanthropy. It might seem that they were jealous of his voluntary aid, but he trusted to his hon. friend's sense of justice to attribute the course they adopted to a better motive and truer conviction. (Hear, hear.) They felt the duty that was incumbent on them of doing all in their power, when the occasion arose, to recommend the principle and practice to which he had referred. But, on the other hand, there was the apprehension that the recommending even of the soundest proposition under circumstances which might give rise to a suggestion of selfish motives—however unfounded the suggestion might be—would not advance the object which they all had in view. He hoped, therefore, his hon. friend would not invoke the judgment of the House on his motion. The sentiment his hon. friend had expressed was, he believed, the sentiment of all who heard him; but there must of necessity be great difference of opinion as to the policy and expediency of endeavouring to give effect and formal expression to that sentiment in a manner which might tend to force the Government to act and make itself responsible for submitting recommendations at an inopportune time having regard to the existing state of the circumstances of nations. (Hear, hear.) He desired to conclude with a cheerful word. He was fully convinced that there was reserved for this country a great and honourable destiny in connection with this subject. (Cheers.) They must be content to proceed step by step. They must by degrees make a character. It was to be recollect that they had not always been in the history of the foreign policy distinguished for remarkable forbearance or sedulous regard for the rights of others. (Hear, hear.) If they were to become effective missionaries of those principles, they could only derive authority by making them their own, and by giving to them practical effect by acting on the principles of moderation, good will, and justice. (Hear.) If they did so, then every year would add more and more weight to the abstract doctrines they preached. It would be in this case as it was in that of Free trade. At first it was suspected that they were free-traders only so far as it was for their advantage to be so, but they persevered, and soon it became known that the microscope could not discover the smallest remnant or fragment of exclusive privilege in their commercial code, and progress in the principles of free trade was consequently made in other countries. So also would it be here. It might not be given to those who were engaged in the discussion; it might not be given to those who then sat within the walls of the House to witness the ultimate fruit of such a course. Great and desirable results in the mixed and chequered world

in which they lived were only to be achieved by the patient and persevering use of national means. There was not much which excited or appealed to the imagination in preaching lessons of that kind. Still, they were lessons of practical wisdom, and if happily they adhered to them, sooner or later they would not lose their reward, nor fail to see other nations walking in the same path. (Cheers.)

Sir WILFRID LAWSON said: Sir, the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) in his eloquent and valuable speech said much in favour of the motion before the House, but I understood him to say that he should vote against it. (Mr. Gladstone explained that he intended to vote for the previous question.) If that be so, I may perhaps be permitted to state to the House the reasons why I am in favour of the motion being passed. We have not done much this session and we are not likely to do much more. If we pass this resolution it will, however, be one of the best things we have done. Everyone admits the evil of the present state of things. The rivalry in international armaments seems to be getting worse rather than better. The Minister for War (Mr. Cardwell) told us last year, that we in England were obliged to keep our army on its present scale on account of the "enormous military monarchies" on the continent. That means that the Christian nations of Europe know of no better mode of providing for the settlement of their disputes, than by keeping up masses of armed men to decide, when the time comes, which is the strongest. That is a miserable and a deplorable state of things. We had the Shah over here the other day. We professed to civilise him. One method was teaching him to drink champagne. But we took him up and down to show him our might and our glory. Ironclads at Portsmouth, great guns at Woolwich, warriors at Windsor, boxers at Buckingham Palace. But we never took him to church, and had we taken him there to hear a sermon on love to our enemies, he never could have believed the interpreter to be giving him a correct account of the doctrine of our national religion. Sir, we are in a state of international anarchy, and the object of my hon. friend's (Mr. Richard's) motion is to take one step towards terminating that unfortunate condition of affairs. When a man performs in his own case the duties of judge, jury, and executioner, the result is confusion and difficulty in the execution of his wishes, and so it is with nations. I might have preferred a motion promoting steps for a mutual disarmament of the great Powers, but perhaps there would have been more difficulties in taking the initiative in that case than in the mode of action suggested by my hon. friend. He merely desires that the Foreign Secretary should enter into communications with foreign Powers for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the principles and practice of international arbitration. Mr. Cobden, twenty-four years ago, prepared a somewhat similar resolution, but suggested that "treaties" should be entered into for the purpose I have alluded to. The motion of my hon. friend (Mr. Richard) seems to be somewhat simpler and more practical. But it was the same in spirit. If anyone reads the debate of 1840, they will find that the debate, so far as it has gone, is almost a repetition of the former one. On that occasion Lord Palmerston, while accepting the principle and object of the motion, moved the previous question—just as the Prime Minister proposes to do to-night. Is it not possible that if that motion had been carried, much good might have arisen therefrom? In that debate Lord John Russell (and there was no more sagacious statesman of the day) said—

He could not himself believe, connected as the nations of Europe now were, we were destined to see a continuance and revival of those wars which he thought had been a disgrace to civilisation, a disgrace to humanity, and a disgrace to that Christianity which the nations of Europe professed.

Yet, since then we have seen all the great European powers engaged in bloody and ruinous wars; while even at the present moment most of them are standing on a mine, which the slightest accident might explode. The great and the only strong argument used against arbitration is found in the question, "Where is the power to enforce the decision of the arbitrators?" But what has brought about all the great changes which have been seen in our own country during the last few generations? Why, the power of public opinion. The Italians have a saying, "Opinion—queen of the world." The object of my hon. friend's motion is to create and stimulate an international opinion favourable to arbitration. The Prime Minister says this public opinion does not exist either in cabinets or in peoples. The motion, if carried, will somewhat aid in creating it. What can we lose by the course I advise? Is a repulse to our overtures to be dreaded? Well, the discredit belongs to the repulser, and not to the repulsed, when a request which is wise and good has been made.

'Tis better to have tried and failed,

Than never to have tried at all.

Can this plan land us in increased expenditure? Impossible? The current in favour of expenditure has reached its height. Nobody in his heart condemns our wanton military expenditure more than it is condemned by the Prime Minister and by the leader of the Opposition. Remember the Lancashire speeches of the one, and the famous condemnation of our "bloated armaments" uttered by the other

Yet neither of them, under the present state of things, when every one believes disputes are to be settled by force, has been able to curtail the national expenses for warlike purposes. Shall we lose "honour"? If it be alleged that we should go to war "for the honour of the thing," that is pretty nearly giving up the whole case. The Manchester School have been sometimes called "mercenary." It is better to be mercenary than to be bloodthirsty, and I believe that those who are supposed to belong to the Manchester School would rather give up much property than be accessory to shedding the blood of their fellow-countrymen. They don't cry out for "no defence" to their country, but they allege that it can be defended from all real harm in a more excellent way. Sir, the present system of settling international disputes has avowedly failed. It does not prevent wars. Witness the state of Europe during this century. It does not give us feelings of security and contentment. Here in England we are always reorganising our military defences, we are always reconstructing our navy. In fact, we may be said to keep a constructor of the navy and a reconstructor of the navy, and the right hon. gentleman the member for Droitwich (Sir J. Pakington), who is quite ready after the next election to come in and once more reconstruct all that we have just completed. This seems to me to be a favourable moment for the entertainment of this question. We have just settled the Alabama dispute, long standing and bitter. Some of the negotiations were mismanaged, and I admit that in the final settlement we came off second best, or as some people might say, we were "done." But with all that, the settlement of that dispute by arbitration was, I believe, the most popular act of the present Administration, and one endorsed by an immense majority out of doors. Moreover, who in the House has dared directly to impugn the principles of the settlement? There has been some carping and cavilling, but no one has ventured to read a direct issue. I believe that our honour now stands higher than ever before with foreign nations. We calmly accepted the arbitration although it was against us, and now, with clear hands we can go to other nations, and without suspicion of having merely a selfish end in view, ask them to entertain the system of settling international disputes. I believe Lord Granville will not be averse to performing this great international service, and I trust the Government will not oppose the motion. It dictates neither time nor manner. It is intended to strengthen the hands of the Government, and no "precipitate action" such as the Prime Minister deprecated is in any way contemplated. Perhaps the Government might accept the resolution were my hon. friend to leave out the last sentence, when the motion would read as follows—

That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to instruct her principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with foreign powers with a view to further improvement in international law.

view to further improvement in international law.

But, at all events, I trust the House will take a step which may do something towards hastening the arrival of that day, when in the settlement of international disputes, brute force, violence, and bloodshed, shall be replaced by arguments of reason, the dictates of justice, and the principles of common sense.

Mr. RICHARD said that after the kind and patient attention with which the House had listened to him at the opening of this debate, he should feel that he was wanting in courtesy to the House if he were to detain it by commenting at any length upon matters of reply. He had to express his gratification with the whole tone of the speech of the right hon. gentleman the Prime Minister. (Hear, hear.) He thought the sentiments which the right hon. gentleman had expressed would produce a salutary effect throughout Europe and the civilised world. At the same time he thought the right hon. gentleman misinterpreted the scope of his motion. He seemed to think that he (Mr. Richard) wanted to do something suddenly, and violently, and extreme. But he (Mr. Richard) took pains to explain in the course of his remarks that he did not expect that what was the ultimate aim of this resolution could be attained at once. He said they looked forward to the time when there should be something like a code of international law agreed upon by the nations, and a tribunal or high court of nations established to administer that law. But he said at the same time that he had no expectation of realising the hope at once, and all that he wanted was that the Government should make one step in advance by entering into communication with other Governments, with a view further to define, and settle, and adjust disputed rules of international law, and upon that ground he felt he was bound to ask the judgment of the House upon his motion. (Hear, hear.) It could hardly, perhaps, be expected that the Government should accept at once the resolution he had placed before the House; but it would be a great stimulus and encouragement to them if the House should affirm the resolution, and hand it over to them as an instruction. (Hear, hear.)

Lord ENFIELD, on behalf of the Prime Minister, then moved the previous question.

The House divided, when the numbers were—	
Ayes (for the Previous Question)	88
Noes	98
Majority	—10
The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers from both sides of the House.	
Mr. Richard's motion was then put and agreed to without a division.	

HOUSE OF COMMONS DIVISION.

The following are the names of the hon. members who took part in the division on Mr. Richard's motion on Tuesday, July 9th.

MAJORITY.—AYES, 98

Allen, W. S.	Forster, C.	Mitchell, T. A.
Anderson, G.	Fowler, R. N.	Morgan, G. O.
Balfour, Sir G.	Fowler, W.	Morgan, Hon. Maj.
Bass, A.	Gilpin, C.	Morley, S.
Bassett, F.	Goldsmid, Sir F.	Morrison, W.
Bazley, Sir T.	Gower, Hn. E. F.	Onslow, G.
Brewer, Dr.	Gower, Lord R.	Palmer, J. H.
Bright, Jacob	Grieve, J. J.	Parry, L. J.
Bright, Rt. Hn. John	Hardy, J.	Pell, A.
Brinckman, Capt.	Headlam, Rt. Hon.	Pim, J.
Brogden, A.	T. E.	Potter, E.
Buckley, N.	Herbert, Hon. A.	Ronayne, J. P.
Burrell, Sir P.	Hermon, E.	Rylands, P.
Cadogan, Hon. F. W.	Hodgson, K. D.	Samuelson, B.
Candidish, J.	Holland, S.	Sartoris, E. J.
Carter, R. M.	Holms, J.	Seely, C. (Notting- ham).
Cave, T.	Hoskyns, C. W.	Shaw, R.
Chadwick, D.	Illiaworth, A.	Sheridan, H. B.
Cholmeley, Capt.	James, H.	Simon, Mr. Serjeant
Clifford, C. C.	Johnstone, A.	Smith, E.
Colman J. Y.	Lawson, Sir W.	Stevenson, J. C.
Cowen, Sir J.	Lea, T.	Stuart, Colonel
Cunliffe, Sir R. A.	Leatham, E. A.	Taylor, P. A.
Dalrymple, D.	Leeman, G.	Tollemache, Hon. F.
Davies, R.	Leith, J. F.	Torr, J.
Dent, J. D.	Lloyd, Sir T. D.	Tracy, Hon. Hanbury
Dickinson, S. S.	Lubbock, Sir J.	West, H. W.
Digby, K. T.	Lush, Dr.	White, J.
Dimsdale, R.	M'Arthur, W.	Whitwell, J.
Dixon, G.	M'Cleire, T.	Wingfield, Sir C.
Dudson, Rt. Hn. J. G.	Marling, S. S.	
Ewing, H.	Ewing-Melly, G.	TELLERS.
Crum	Miali, E.	Richard, H.
Eykyn, R.	Milbank, F. A.	Mundella, A. J.
Fawcett, H.	Miller, J.	

MINORITY—NOES.

MINORITY.—NOES.
Adderley, Sir C.
Agnew, R. Vans
Akroyd, E.
Amphlett, R. P.
Ayrton, Rt. Hon. A. S.
Baker, R. B. W.
Barrington, Visct.
Barttelot, Colonel
Bates, E.
Bateson, Sir T.
Beresford, Col. M.
Bourne, Colonel
Brassey, T.
Brise, Col. R.
Campbell-Banner- man, H.
Cardwell, Rt. Hon. E.
Carington, Hon. Col. Hick, J. W.
Cartwright, W. C.
Cavendish, Lord F.C.
Cavendish, Lord G.
Childers, Rt. Hon. H.
Corrigan, F. S.
Corrigan, Sir D.
Cowper, Hon. H. F.
Dalway, M. R.
Dilwyn, L. L.
Duff, M. E. B.
Dyott, Col. R.
Egerton, Adm. Hn.
Enfield, Viscount
Ewing, A. O.
Feilden, J.
Fitzmaurice, Lord E.
Forster, Rt. Hn. W. E.
Foster, W. H.
Galway, Viscount
Garnier, J. C.
Gladstone, Rt. Hon.
W. E.
Gore, J. R. O.
Grant, Col. Hon. J.
Grosvenor, Hon. N.
Guest, M. J.
Hambro, C.
Henley, Rt. Hon. J.
W.
Hibbert, J. T.
Holt, J. M.
Hutton, John
Jardine, R.
Jones, J.
Kavanagh, A.
Kay-Shuttleworth,
U. J.
Kinnaird, Hn. A.
Winterbotham, H. S.
Laird, J.
Liddell, Hon. H. G.
Lowther, J.
Lyttelton, Hon. C. G.
Glyn, Hon. G. G.
M'GREGOR, R. A.
M'LAGAN, P.
Maxwell, W. H.
Mellor, T. W.
Miller, W.
Newport, Viscount
Parker, Lt.-Col. W. W.
Powell, W.
Read, C. S.
Russell, Lord A.
Samuda, J. D'A.
Simonds, W. B.
Smith, F. C.
Smith, R.
Stanhope, W. T.
Stansfeld, Rt. Hon. J.
Starkie, J. P. C.
Tipping, W.
Wallace, Sir R.
Walter, J.
Whalley, G. H.
Wheelhouse, W. S. J.
Whitbread, S.
Wilmot, Sir H.
Winn, R.
Winterbotham, H. S.
Yorke, J. M.
TELLERS.
Adams, W. P.

PAIRS

FOR **AGAINST**
Brown, A. H. Wedderburn, Sir D.
Samuelson, H. Bolckow.—

This, with the tellers, brings up the majority to 102.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

OPENING OF THE FIRST LONDON BOARD SCHOOL.

—The first school actually built by the London School Board, in Old Castle-street, Whitechapel, was formally opened on Saturday. The building will accommodate nearly thirteen hundred children. The ceremony of the day was presided over by Lord Lawrence, the chairman of the board, who was escorted over the building by Mr. C. Reed, M.P., (vice-chairman). This preliminary inspection was followed by a series of speeches, in which Mr. Reed led the way with a vindictory statement of the policy and proceedings of the board. Lord Lawrence expressed the pleasure which it gave him to preside on that occasion, and to receive the key which Mr. Reed had handed to him. He had inspected the building, and had found it to consist of well-lit, well-ventilated, and lofty rooms, but he should have been glad to have seen a foot or two more given to the passages. (Hear, hear.) The playground also was somewhat limited, but there was a piece of waste ground near at hand which he was sure no ratepayer would grudge to the children. (Hear, hear.) Having dwelt on the advantages of education to both rich and poor, his lordship proceeded to review the proceedings of the board, remarking that they were much indebted to the Education Department of the Government for its hearty co-operation, and also, on similar grounds, to the metropolitan clergy. Of the managing body eighty were clergymen—forty Church of England and forty of other denominations. Drawing to a close the noble lord said:—The majority of the boards value highly a religious education, and while many are anxious, and I think reasonably, more especially when you consider the provisions of the Act of 1870, that religious and moral training should be given to the children in the elementary schools under the control of the board, they are careful that nothing in the shape of denominational training shall be added to those instructions (Hear.) We have done all we possibly could to

make the Elementary Education Act a success. I am not aware that we have in any respect failed, and when our three years are over, and we come before the taxpayers of London to give an account of our work, I trust and believe they will say we have done our duty to them. (Cheers.) His lordship then handed over the key to the Rev. W. Rogers, who, in a few words, expressed his great gratification at the event. Mr. W. E. Barker, of the Portman Chapel National School, Marylebone, was presented to his lordship as the successful candidate, out of fifty-two from all the public elementary schools of the metropolis, for the Mortimer Memorial Scholarship. Some remarks by the Rev. Dr. Abbott followed, and prizes were afterwards distributed. Mr. John Macgregor, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and Lord Mahon, M.P., having successively addressed the meeting, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the noble chairman. This is the first of seventy-three schools the London School Board contemplate erecting for the accommodation of 102,000 children.

POOR-LAW GUARDIANS AND THE EDUCATION BILL.—A conference of delegates from twenty-one boards of guardians was held on Wednesday in Manchester to protest against the Education Act Amendment Bill. Resolutions were passed that the measure would have a pauperising tendency, would prove unworkable, would not be economical, and would import sectarianism into boards of guardians. Most of the boards represented were prepared to take Parliamentary action.

LADY COMMITTEES.—At the Heckmondwike School Board on Friday, the Finance Committee recommended that a ladies' committee be appointed to assist in the management of the new school board. The chairman observed that the question was a difficult one, and he thought the best thing the board could do would be to appoint their wives. He accordingly moved a resolution to this effect, and Mr. Wood having seconded it, the resolution was carried unanimously.

KIDDERMINSTER.—The Kidderminster Sunday-school Union have presented a petition to the school board in that town, respectfully requesting the board to confine their attention to secular instruction and to leave religious instruction to the Sunday-school Union and other religious agencies. The memorialists add, however, that they do not wish to object to "the simple reading of the Bible, if without note or comment." The "Kidderminster Republican Club" has also protested against religious instruction in rate-aided schools in the town. The board, after considering these representations from their constituents, decided upon a scheme of "undenominational religious instruction," including Bible reading and explanations, and adopted a set of prayers and hymns.

GLASGOW.—**THE PRAYER QUESTION.**—At a meeting of the Glasgow School Board, held on Monday afternoon, one of the Roman Catholic members stated that he had taken legal opinion as to the legality of opening the meetings of the board with prayer, and that the answer he had received was that prayer at meetings called for the transaction of business, and composed of representatives of different religions, was illegal.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS AMENDMENT ACT.—At a meeting of the committee of the Deputies of Protestant Dissenters of the Three Denominations, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their civil rights, held on Friday, July 4, John Glover, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:—"1. That this committee expresses great disappointment that the select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the working of the Endowed Schools Act, have not only failed to propose any alterations in the Act calculated to remove the objections urged by Nonconformists, but have proposed changes, the effect of which will be to afford increased advantages to the Established Church in connection with the endowed schools of the country. 2. That the committee further expresses deep regret that the Government, in bringing in a bill to continue and amend the Endowed Schools Act, have adopted the proposals of the select committee of the House of Commons. The committee hope that such alterations may be made in the bill as will prevent its diminishing the practical value of a measure framed in a spirit of liberality, and which, equitably administered, would tend to advance the principles of religious equality."

THE ASHANTEE WAR

Dates from the Gold Coast have been received down to the 28th of June. The *Times* gives the following summary of the news:—It appears that the forts of Elmina were completely surrounded by the Ashantee army early in June, so as to intercept the communication between that place and Cape Coast Castle; and that on the night of Thursday, the 12th of June, a detachment of marine artillery and infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, and an advanced guard of 50 Houssas, or native policemen, under the command of Lieutenant Quill, of the Marines, were despatched from Cape Coast Castle for the purpose of opening the road. This force was probably too formidable to be attacked, for it made its way to Elmina without encountering opposition. On the following morning Colonel Festing sent for the chiefs resident or assembled in Elmina who were known or supposed to be favourable to the Ashantee invaders, and ordered them to give up their arms and the arms

of their followers ; saying that if this were not done within an hour, the town would be destroyed by bombardment. Instead of complying with this requisition, the armed men all left Elmina and openly joined the Ashantees forces in the surrounding bush ; and, at the expiration of the hour of grace, the work of destruction commenced. The shells from the fort, and the boat guns and rockets of Her Majesty's ship Barracouta, soon reduced Elmina to ashes ; and a full justification of this stern measure seems to have been furnished by the explosions which gave evidence of the stores of gunpowder accumulated by hostile inhabitants. In the meanwhile the Ashantees emerged from the bush, and opened fire upon the Houssas and on the ships' boats ; so that it became necessary to bring into action the marines and sailors of the fleet together with the marines of the garrison, the soldiers of the 2nd West India Regiment, and the Houssas, in order to meet and repulse the assailants. This service appears to have been well and gallantly performed, with heavy loss to the enemy, for although the Ashantees fought with their accustomed bravery, the Snider rifle was sufficient to overcome their great numerical superiority. Our own loss was slight, except that Mr. Loggie, the superintendent of the Sierra Leone constabulary, received three wounds, none of them sufficiently serious to induce him to withdraw from the contest. A second attack was made by the Ashantees later in the evening, and was likewise repulsed. On this occasion one of the King's nephews is said to have been among the slain. Since then, up to the date of our advices, there had been no active hostilities ; but Ashantees to the number of 50,000 had collected around the settlement of Cape Coast Castle, and were supposed to be meditating an attack. The latest intelligence is that rain had fallen at Cape Coast ; and this, as the supplies of stored water were previously running very low, and as the inhabitants are increased by over 30,000 refugees from Elmina and from the surrounding country, was probably the most welcome reinforcement that could have been received either by the garrison or by the population. The well-water of the place is unwholesome, and produces dysentery ; and its use, added to the other conditions which prevail there, would probably have caused a pestilence more fatal than the war. It may be hoped that the check received by the insurgents, and the experience they have gained of the superiority of European weapons and tactics, may produce a wholesome effect, and convert their threatened attack upon Cape Coast into an empty menace. Such an attack, if made, would doubtless be repulsed ; but it could not be repulsed without severe loss even on the side of the defenders, and it would certainly entail great suffering, from sickness and various privations, upon the peaceful inhabitants of the settlement, and upon the refugees who have sought shelter beneath the British flag.

Last night's *Gazette* contains the despatches of Colonel Festing and Captain Freemantle in reference to the engagement with the Ashantees, and the destruction of a part of the town of Elmina. These despatches confirm the statements already made public as to the skill and courage with which a mere handful of men routed some 3,000 of the enemy, inflicting a loss of about 200 killed, while on our side the disasters were limited to two killed and seven wounded.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The case for the prosecution in the Court of Queen's Bench closed on Thursday last. On the preceding day, Mr. Chabot, the expert, concluded his elaborate evidence relative to the handwriting of Roger and the defendant, which he showed in detail to be essentially different. One of the new Australian witnesses, Mrs. McAllister, was then put in the witness-box. The drift of her evidence was that Arthur Orton was in her husband's service at Boisdale, Victoria, in 1856, as stocksmen and butcher, and that she several times doctored him and lent him books. She had a most decided impression that the Claimant was the Arthur Orton who was in their service.

On Thursday, Mr. McAllister, her husband, was examined. Being asked if he had a perfect recollection of this man, the witness fixed his eyes upon the defendant, and answered, "Perfect." Then, pointing to the defendant, Mr. Hawkins asked, "Is that the Arthur Orton who was in the service of Mr. Forster?" to which the witness answered promptly, "That is the man." To the further question, "Have you any doubt?" the reply was, "Not the slightest doubt." The witness then produced the ledgers and stock-books of the Boisdale and Dargo farms ; and also the counterfoils of cheque-books, the latter being entirely in the handwriting of the late Mr. Forster ; and it appeared from these books that Arthur Orton entered the service of Mr. Forster in December, 1856. The ledgers were found to contain accounts opened with each of the men separately, and recording on one side labour done, and on the other the money and other articles from the stores handed to them in payment. The store-book for 1856, which the witness stated was produced before the commission in 1869, and which was then found to contain simply an entry of a pound of tobacco to Arthur Orton on the 26th of November in that year, was missing, and the witness explained that the books had been left at the public-house in Sale at which the proceedings were carried on, and that this one had there disappeared. Leaves were also torn from certain of the ledgers ; but the indexes

were found to be all complete, except in the book for 1854, and there, as remarked by the Lord Chief Justice, the index was perfect as far as letter "L." The name of Castro, however, was not to be found in any of the accounts or indexes, although the name of Arthur Orton frequently occurred. It was also remarked by the Lord Chief Justice that the counterfoils of cheques appeared to be consecutive and complete, and in these, again, the name of Arthur Orton was found, but no mention of Castro. The examination of these books occupied a considerable time, each of the three judges, as well as counsel, jury, and witness, taking alternately a practical share in the investigation ; but as the books were only brought to England in Mr. McAllister's custody on Tuesday morning, it was ultimately agreed that an opportunity should be afforded of a more systematic examination of their contents. Some further questions were then asked of the witness as to his recollection of Orton. Mr. McAllister said he had heard Orton speak Spanish, of which language he himself a slight knowledge ; that Orton was an awkward, clumsy man, with a rough voice, and an accent with "nothing French in it." Altogether witness was at Boisdale with Arthur Orton three months before he left. He remembered that Mr. Johnson, of Newburn-park, near Boisdale, had a horse named "Plenipo." The importance of this evidence arises from the fact that Mr. Gibbs has stated that the defendant told him in Wagga-Wagga that he had before he left England a horse of that name, while Mr. Gosford had sworn that Roger Tichborne had no such horse—the suggestion of the prosecution being that the name of Plenipo was suggested by the name of Mr. Johnson's horse.

At the conclusion of McAllister's evidence some documents produced by Mr. Holmes, the defendant's attorney, were then put in after considerable discussion as to their admissibility in evidence. Among these were extracts from the book of the Merchant Seamen's Registry, Lloyd's, the Seamen's Hospital, and the *Shipping Gazette*, relating to the Bella, the Pauline, and other vessels mentioned in these proceedings. A pedigree of the Tichborne family, a pocket-book which had belonged to Roger Tichborne, and a list of Roger Tichborne's books, which the defendant, or Mr. Holmes on his behalf, had got possession of, were admitted ; but a diary of Sir James Tichborne was excluded. The Claimant, though suffering from erysipelas, was in court on Wednesday and Thursday by order.

The trial is adjourned to Monday, the 21st inst., when Dr. Kenealy will commence his speech for the defence. It is stated that he has some 200 witnesses to produce. The trial of the Claimant for perjury and forgery has lasted thus far fifty-three days.

Epitome of News.

The Queen and Court are now at Osborne. On Sunday the Rev. Geo. Prothero preached before Her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Grand Duke Czarevitch and the Grand Duchess Czarevna, visited on Saturday the Bank of England, the Telegraph Office in Telegraph-street, and the Tower. The Grand Duke Czarevitch left Marlborough House in the evening for Darmstadt.

By command of the Queen a State concert was given on Thursday evening at Buckingham Palace. The Princess of Wales and the Grand Duchess Czarevna wore dresses of pale blue *point-de-soie*, with bullions of tulle, and tunics of pale blue satin, wreathed with garlands of cherries.

The *Times* states that the Duke of Edinburgh crossed over to Ostend on Thursday, and on Friday proposed and was accepted by the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia at Ingelheim. The engagement is said to be one of mutual affection. The Duke of Edinburgh is said to have first formed an intimate acquaintance with the princess when he was a young midshipman at St. Petersburg, and he has always entertained the idea of the union now so happily arranged.

The *Daily Telegraph*, with reference to this betrothal, says that the children of the marriage will be of the religion of the country which the Grand Duchess adopts, a custom always prevalent in the case of Russian princesses marrying abroad. Parliament will probably be asked before the end of the session to sanction a pecuniary arrangement rendered necessary by the contemplated marriage.

Prince Arthur has left for Drontheim, where he will represent Her Majesty at the coronation of King Oscar II.

On Monday afternoon, at the invitation of Mr. Gladstone, the Jubilee Singers gave a concert at the residence of the right hon. gentleman, on Carlton-house-terrace. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Cesarevna were present at the concert, as well as at the luncheon which preceded it.

On Thursday evening the Lady Mayoreess gave a grand ball at the Mansion House. The guests numbered about 800, and included, among many others, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and the Misses Gladstone, the Turkish Ambassador and Mlle. Musurus, the American Minister and Miss Schenck.

The mayors of England are arranging a banquet to the Lord Mayor of London. It is expected that the banquet will be held in the Guildhall at York.

The Orange celebrations in Ulster on Saturday are described as having been numerous and enthusiastic, but no fighting is reported anywhere.

Destructive thunderstorms occurred in North and East Yorkshire on Saturday afternoon. Some persons were struck by the lightning, and much damage is said to have been done to the hay.

On Saturday afternoon a bargeman found in the Thames, near Chelsea Bridge, the dead body of a lady, aged about twenty-six or twenty-eight. She was well-dressed, and had a gold Geneva watch, and silver brooch with onyx stone. The body had apparently been in the water three or four days.

A man, at present unknown, fell a distance of 300 feet from the top of a cliff near South Shields on Saturday night, and was, of course, killed on the spot.

The cab proprietors of Dundee have withdrawn all their cabs from the streets, in consequence of the Police Commissioners having decided that each carriage should have on the back of it a large number, similar to that displayed on the back of the London cabs.

The Eton and Harrow cricket match was brought to a close at Lord's on Saturday, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable company. The Harrovians were the victors. At the close there was quite a mêlée between the rival schoolboys.

The first list of donations to the Mill Memorial Fund contains the announcement of 50/- from the Duke of Argyll. Three other donations of 50/- each have been promised by the Political Economy Club, Mr. James Heywood, and Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P.

A Liberal Protestant has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1874, defeating a Conservative.

The Birmingham Trades Council on Wednesday night selected Mr. W. Gilliver, secretary of the council, as the working-man candidate at the next general Parliamentary election.

It transpired in the House of Lords the other night that every salute fired with pebble powder costs 1,000/-.

Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., addressed his constituents at Thetford on Friday. He said Parliament was getting into its dotage, and needed to be renewed. The House of Commons, having nothing better to do, was contemplating a lot of silly rubbishy bills on subjects which ought not to engage its attention.

It is currently reported that the Empress Eugénie is to reside at Braemar during the greater part of what remains of the season.

During a heavy thunderstorm at Hull, on Saturday, two persons were struck by lightning, one of them receiving injuries which it is feared will end fatally. The storm extended over North and East Yorkshire.

The prolonged inquiry into the charges of drunkenness and immorality against the Vicar of Hindley terminated on Saturday. The vicar was acquitted of immorality, but found guilty of drunkenness at funerals, and was sentenced to be deprived of his functions for three years.

The *Economist* says the payment of the Alabama indemnity is to a great extent being made in due five-twenty bonds and that, so far from the process having carried gold to America, it is bringing gold here.

Two hundred Mormons, principally Welsh and Swiss, left the Mersey on Wednesday for Salt Lake City.

For an infringement of the provisions of the Smoke Nuisance Prevention Act, the proprietor of a bread-making establishment at Islington was yesterday fined 5/- by the Clerkenwell police magistrate, with 15/- costs.

The conference held on Monday between the committee of master builders and deputations from the masons and carpenters, with the object of effecting a peaceful settlement of the existing dispute, unfortunately ended in failure.

An inquest was held at Leeds, on Friday, on the body of the Rev. Wm. Orgur, a Baptist minister. On Sunday night he retired to rest at the usual hour, but early the following morning his wife was awakened by her husband, who complained of being ill, and suffering severely from a pain in the head. Mrs. Orgur went out to procure medical aid, and during her absence deceased went downstairs, and going to the door, awoke the people in the adjoining house by clashing a gate. On going to him they found that he had cut his throat. He died on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict that deceased had committed suicide whilst labouring under temporary insanity.

At the Durham Assizes on Saturday Joseph Turnbull, miner, was sentenced to death for murdering a fellow-miner at Willington in April.

An explanation was given in a Wesleyan chapel at Maidenhead on Sunday evening of the fact that the Shah did not go to Cliveden. The preacher was Mr. Walker, ex-mayor of Maidenhead. This gentleman said that when the Shah was expected he and eight others, considering that the visit might lead to a desecration of Sabbath, held prayer-meetings on four consecutive days, asking the Divine intercession to prevent the Shah coming to Cliveden. He left it to his congregation to judge whether their prayers had been answered. Although carriages and horses and other preparations had been made, the Shah did not come. He went to Richmond instead. [Was there no "Sabbath desecration" at Richmond ?]

A passenger train from Glasgow ran into some mineral wagons a little above Port-Glasgow, on the Caledonian line, about four o'clock on Monday afternoon. Two gentlemen on their way to the coast have died in Port-Glasgow from the effects of their injuries, and about thirty people have been more or less severely hurt.

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Mr. ARTHUR MIAULL having relinquished the publication of the *Nonconformist*, in consequence of the pressure of other professional engagements, it is requested that for the future all communications relative to the business of the paper may be addressed to Mr. WILLIAM ROBERT WILLCOX, to whom also all Post-office orders and cheques should be made payable.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873.

SUMMARY.

THE rumours as to the engagement of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Maria, the only daughter of the Czar of Russia, have proved correct. The attachment, it appears, is of very long standing, and the formal betrothal took place last Friday at Jugenheim. The Russian princess will we suppose some day be, as have many Russian princesses before her, the wife of a German petty sovereign—the future Duke of Coburg. Before the session closes, it is possible that a message from Her Majesty on the subject will be sent to Parliament. In our days royal marriages have little influence on the policy of nations, but in the present instance this family alliance may perhaps somewhat abate the unreasonable distrust which still obtains between the subjects of the Emperor Alexander and Queen Victoria. Another of our princes is apparently bent on matrimony. A telegram not yet authenticated states that Prince Arthur, who has gone to Drontheim to be present at the coronation of Oscar II. as sovereign of Norway, is shortly expected at Copenhagen to solicit the hand of the Princess Thyra, the youngest sister of the Princess of Wales. The royal couple interested will hardly feel indebted to Baron Reuter for informing the whole world beforehand of a possible offer of marriage.

The House of Commons is slaving to get through the remaining business of the session, having twice this week sat till four o'clock a.m. Further "massacres" are nevertheless in pros-

pect. Mr. Stansfeld has abandoned his Valuation Bill, and the proposed transfer of some of its clauses to the Rating Bill is endangering that measure. As was generally expected, Mr. Gladstone announced yesterday the withdrawal of the Scotch and Irish clauses of the Judicature Bill; not so much, as he said, from fear of difficulties with the Lords, but of protracted discussions in the Commons. The bill has now passed through committee, and will no doubt become the law of the land. Its imperfections and omissions can be easily remedied hereafter.

The House of Commons found time last night for two debates on ecclesiastical questions. The first was initiated by Mr. Charley, who moved a resolution:—"That this House disapproves of the ecclesiastical policy of Her Majesty's Government in the Windward Islands and in Trinidad"—that policy being religious equality, whether secured by disestablishment or concurrent endowment. The effective reply of Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen was that the policy complained of was initiated by the preceding (Conservative) Government. "There were cases," said the right hon. gentleman, who will be remembered as a zealous supporter of the Anglican Establishment, in which a great National Church, rooted in the hearts and affections of the people, could not be uprooted and disturbed without doing violent injury to the social, political, and moral welfare of the community; but these considerations did not apply in communities where the majority was once religious persuasion and the whole endowment was given to the other." A majority of 14 (83 to 69) decided against Mr. Charley. Subsequently Mr. Hughes moved his oft-deferred resolution "to inquire into the amount and application of the revenues of the Church of England and into the system of parochial benefices, with a view to the better adjustment of parishes and incomes and the amendment of the law relating to patronage." Mr. Bruce promised to get what information he could through the Ecclesiastical Commission, but not with any ulterior object, and the motion was negatived without a division.

To-morrow evening Mr. Forster will move the second reading of the Education Act Amendment Bill, and will probably announce that some of its clauses will be sacrificed. Mr. W. M. Torrens, who is to propose the previous question, states in a published letter that the arrangement for the payment of the fees of indigent children by boards of guardians in school board districts will probably be abandoned, but that the Vice-President of the Council will adhere to that plan of providing for the education of the children of our 300,000 out-door paupers. Mr. Torrens acts in the interests of boards of guardians, and to prevent "the demoralisation of the struggling classes of society," but he is not likely to receive much support from the Opposition. We still think that the board-of-guardian part of the scheme contained in the third clause—which we see receives the approval of the Wesleyan Special Committee on Primary Education—is doomed, for it could only be passed at this period of the session with the acquiescence of hon. members below the gangway—and that acquiescence is not likely to be given.

On Saturday was opened in Whitechapel the first of seventy-three board schools which are being built to accommodate 100,000 children in the metropolis without the means of education. It may not be generally known that denominational jealousy of the London School Board was able, among other things, to obtain a select committee of the House of Lords to investigate the allegations that the schools were not wanted in the localities proposed, and that the erection of them would be a needless expense to ratepayers, as well as a considerable injury to existing efficient schools in those neighbourhoods. The complainants, at the head of whom was Canon Gregory, signally failed to make out their case, and their lordships passed the bill sanctioning the acquisition of sites for projected schools. This is a great and well-deserved triumph for the London School Board.

Troubles are fast accumulating on the unhappy Spanish people. While the President of the Government is weakly parleying with the Socialists, and preparing to admit some of them to the Ministry, the Irreconcileables, egged on by foreign revolutionists, have committed horrible excesses at Alcoy—burning houses and killing fifty persons—and have got the upper hand in Cartagena. The majority of the Cortes do not approve of Senor Margall's hesitating policy, and demand vigorous measures of repression. Meanwhile the Carlists, whom the Government troops refuse to meet in the open field, are making visible progress. They are now well supplied with arms, and talk of concentrating all their bands and marching on Madrid!

The Khiva campaign is at an end. The Khan has thought better of his first intentions, and has returned to his capital, has made his submission to General Kaufmann, and has been reinstated on certain conditions. The Czar, it will be remembered, pledged his word through Count Suvaloff that after Russian claims had been satisfied, Khiva should be evacuated. That premise, which some of our papers treated as a mere deception, is likely to be faithfully fulfilled. The victorious Russians are already preparing to abandon the Khanate.

The other foreign news of the week includes full particulars of the campaign in which we are engaged on the West Coast of Africa with the King of Ashantee—the position of our small force at Coast Castle being very precarious—and a curt announcement of the death of the venerable Dr. Moffat's son, a member of the Livingstone relief expedition, who seems to have fallen a victim to the unhealthiness of the climate and the hardships of the journey into the interior.

THE ISSUE OF THE ARBITRATION DEBATE.

ALTHOUGH the decision of the House of Commons on the motion submitted to it, on Tuesday evening, by Mr. Richard, will not carry with it to Her Majesty's Ministers the full weight of authority which it might have done if it had expressed the undoubted sentiment of a majority of the whole House, it was, nevertheless, an issue upon which the friends of peace may legitimately congratulate themselves. Last week we gave a description of the debate, and an outline of the argumentative course taken by each of the three speakers. We purposely refrain, therefore, from again traversing that line of observation, but we cannot but think that a few brief remarks having reference to the object aimed at by the hon. member for Merthyr, and to the position in which he has been fortunate enough to place it, will justify our recurrence to the topic. The angry criticisms of a portion of the public press, and more particularly of that metropolitan organ which claims to lead the political opinion of this country, need not greatly trouble our equanimity. No doubt, what turned out to be a majority of ten, might, with a little precaution, have been converted into a comparatively small minority. The result obtained may not correctly represent the possibilities of the case. This is a question which is not wholly dependent upon a balance of notes, in what direction soever that balance may incline. Accident may have contributed to the happy issue of Mr. Richard's motion, but even if the issue had been other than it was, the success which he achieved would have been highly satisfactory.

It is to be borne in mind that there was no real antagonism between the hon. member for Merthyr and the Prime Minister. The object of both was identical. The spirit which animated the utterances of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Richard was the same. The substitution of arbitration for war for the settlement of international differences was regarded by each as eminently desirable. The difference between them was not one of principle, or of aim, but merely of the means to be employed in realising it. Mr. Richard might, if he had thought fit, have fairly assumed that his main point had been conceded—as indeed it was—but he would not have been thoroughly understood by the country. It was necessary that the position he had taken should be vindicated, not merely in the judgment of his supporters in this country, but in that also of the large number of those on the Continent who have indicated sympathy with his movement. Possibly, had the matter in dispute between himself and Mr. Gladstone been one which both were at liberty to negotiate on terms of independence, they might have adjusted a conclusion embodying a joint concurrence of opinion. As the case stood, however, it was highly expedient that Mr. Richard should clear himself in the eyes of those whose wishes he represented from all possible misapprehension. He had even a more stringent obligation pressing upon him to insist upon a division. His motion embodied the avowed wishes of a very considerable section of the public. It had been the subject of frequent and earnest discussion in various parts of the country. It was laden with the best wishes of large classes of the people—whose wishes, at any rate, are entitled to respect. Had the hon. member abstained from taking a division he would have exposed himself to the charge of yielding up to the Minister what had been laboriously put together by large and influential sections of the public. We rejoice that he resisted the seductive temptation offered him by Mr. Gladstone's speech, and by Lord Enfield's proposal of the "previous question." And we do so, not

simply because he was fortunate enough to secure a majority, but because we think that no member of the Legislature should submit to its proposals of serious moment, unless he is fully prepared to elicit by a division its deliberate verdict upon the policy which they embrace.

The difference between Mr. Richard's motion and the concessions made by Mr. Gladstone in the course of his speech, was, as we have said, one that relates to means rather than to the end. The proposition of the hon. member for Merthyr affirmed the expediency of obtaining an improvement of international law, and the establishment of international courts of arbitration. Mr. Gladstone set forth his reasons for thinking that the time has not yet come for so decided and formal an advance in this direction. It cannot be denied that some of his observations in support of the position he assumed were of a character to claim respectful consideration. For a nation like England to show an habitual solicitude to deal with its neighbours on a basis of justice; to do to others what it would wish others to do it; to be guided in its foreign policy by principles which the conscience of mankind has placed beyond the reach of criticism, was Mr. Gladstone's first plea in depreciation of Mr. Richard's motion. It amounted to this, that "example is better than precept," and that it is wise to abstain from preaching until preaching represents a consistent and solid basis of character. No doubt there is some weight in this argument, but it can scarcely be said to have borne heavily upon Mr. Richard's proposition. What he had asked for by his motion did not imply the necessity of obtruding upon the Governments of Continental States anything in the shape of a peremptory demand. The motion, as well as the speech of the hon. member, left to Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary the fullest freedom of choice both as to the fittest time and the likeliest mode of action which he should employ. The principal point insisted upon was that he should bring the matter under the notice of foreign Governments—in fact, that a beginning should be made somewhere, and that the question should be shaped in such a manner as might claim serious consideration. There appears to us to be neither arrogance nor precipitation in this mode of proceeding. It might lead to nothing, but it might also be entertained with respect. For, after all, it is quite a mistake to suppose that huge armaments, and the rivalry of different Governments in increasing them, are popular with those who are taxed for their maintenance. The evil is a common one, and it is one from which nations in common may ardently sigh to be delivered. What more natural, therefore, than to take initiatory steps in common towards a "consummation so devoutly to be wished"? If ever the grievance is to be remedied, some one must take the first step towards the end. England, whose policy is avowedly pacific, and whose complication with continental disputes is less intimate and extensive than that of other European States, appears to be marked out by her geographical and political position for performing this essential service. Nor do we think that she would expose herself to any serious misapprehension of her motives in doing so. At any rate, the responsibility now rests with Her Majesty's Ministers. They may treat the decision of the House of Commons as a merely nominal and accidental affair; but we trust that it will have the effect of spurring them forward to a somewhat more vigorous prosecution of their own avowed purpose, and we are convinced that it will tend to prepare the way for a more successful course of action than could have been otherwise entered upon.

PROGRESS OF THE JUDICATURE BILL.

THE Judicature Bill has passed through committee in the House of Commons with very slight alterations, the large majority supporting the Government, and rendering it impossible for the legal members to secure amendments unless with their assent. Some of these amendments would have been in themselves advantageous, but the risk of introducing into so complex a bill discordant elements was sufficient justification for throwing upon those who introduced it the responsibility of its details. Experience, no doubt, will bring to light defects, but they will be better remedied hereafter, when the working of the bill has been seen, and the need of alterations tested by practice.

Two alterations have, however, been made in the bill with the consent of the Government, one relating to the provision for the performance of the work now carried on in the Court of Chancery, and the other to the extent of the authority of the Appellate Court.

The strong representations made by the equity bar with respect to the insufficiency of the provisions of the bill as first introduced for maintaining in the new courts the principles of equity, lessening the pressure of work now existing in the Court of Chancery, induced the House of Lords, in opposition to the wishes of the Government, to make the Lord Chancellor one of the judges of the division of the Supreme Court to which the present Chancery judges are to be appointed, instead of confining his duties to the presidency of the Appellate Court. This course was, however, open to several objections. It created a distinction between the different divisions of the court which was likely to prolong the distinction between law and equity which it is the object of the bill to destroy: it imposed upon the Chancellor duties which would prevent his regular attendance in the Appellate Court: and it placed the court of first instance under the presidency of an officer of Government, instead of an independent judge. The House of Commons has, therefore, restored the bill on this point to its original form, while, in order to relieve the Chancery division from a part of the work now performed by the Court of Chancery, it has transferred the consideration of questions of bankruptcy—a matter in which common law judges have almost equal experience to those of the Court of Chancery—to the division which will represent the present Court of Exchequer. It is to be hoped that this alteration will satisfy the House of Lords, and that they will not insist on an amendment which will destroy the symmetry and completeness of the new system.

The other alteration that has been introduced is one of more importance. The authority of the Court of Appeals has been extended to all appeals from the ecclesiastical courts, and it has been proposed to extend them also to appeals from Scotland and Ireland, though this question is to be reconsidered on Thursday, on the report. The transfer to the new court of the sole final authority on ecclesiastical questions, is an alteration of some moment. According to the present law such appeals are heard before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the presence of at least two prelates being required, and the tribunal is thus a mixed one of lawyers and theologians. For the future it is proposed that the tribunal shall be composed of lawyers alone. It is not easy to say what effect such a change will have upon the Church itself. It will secure for it greater impartiality, for it is impossible that those who are leaders in the controversies of the day should come with perfectly unbiassed minds to the consideration of the question, what is the meaning of the words used with respect to those controversies by the authors of the Prayer-book? On the other hand it will render more clear, and perhaps more hard, the bondage in which the Church of England, as a religious body, is to the State. That the discipline of a religious body should be in the hands not of its own members or its own leaders, but of a purely legal tribunal in whose decisions they have no voice, can, one might suppose, be hardly satisfactory to those who look upon religion as something more than mere outward conduct. It is true that the religious tenets of other Christian denominations are sometimes the matter for discussion and decision in courts of law, but such decisions affect only questions of property, and cannot affect the religious rights and duties of the parties, or their relation to one another in their religious capacities. In the questions arising with respect to members of the Church of England it is otherwise, and their ecclesiastical relations, no less than their rights of property, are to be decided by a lay tribunal in accordance with laws passed by a lay parliament. This subjection of the spiritual to the temporal has been not the less real because of the presence on the tribunal of representatives of the Church, since they were sworn to decide according to law, and not according to their opinions. We do not wonder, therefore, that there was no opposition in the House of Commons to the proposed change, but a genuine desire that the questions arising in the Church of England, being by that Church recognised to be mere questions of law, should be decided by the highest legal tribunal, and freed from all suspicion of partiality or bias. It will be a matter of much interest, however, to see the view taken by the bishops on the matter, when the alteration is discussed in the House of Lords.

The question of extending to Scotland and Ireland the jurisdiction of the new Appellate Court has been somewhat complicated by a speech of Lord Cairns in the House of Lords, asserting that it would be a breach of the privileges of that House for amendments interfering with their powers to be inserted in the House of Commons. However groundless that claim may be, the House of Lords may well

ask, not on that ground only, but on the ground of the importance of the proposed change to Scotland and Ireland, for a longer term for its discussion than can be given at this period of the year. It is unfortunate that the Government did not keep to their original resolution and leave out of the present bill a matter which raises distinct issues, and which can be dealt with without any disadvantage in a separate bill, and it is to be hoped that they will yield to the wishes expressed by many members of the House, and revert to their original intention. Such a course would in no way admit the privilege claimed by Lord Cairns for the House of Lords, while it would give an opportunity for a fuller discussion of the best mode of regulating appeals from Scotland and Ireland, and would thus prevent any hasty interference with the Acts of Union, affording a handle to discontented Irishmen, of which they will be doubtless too ready to avail themselves. If anything is to be done, the safe course would be that which we have suggested on a former occasion—viz., to give to suitors in Scotland and Ireland a right to appeal either to the new court or to the House of Lords, at their option, which would not interfere with the privileges of the House of Lords, and would yet give to them all the benefits which the new court is expected to afford to English litigants.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF COMBAT."

THE Shah, who seems to enjoy Parisian life, and to be much impressed with the splendour of the French capital, has narrowly escaped witnessing a sight which would have probably been to him a more perplexing enigma than has yet been presented to him in the course of his travels. If His Majesty had been present in the National Assembly on Saturday or Monday, and could have witnessed the tumultuous scenes, the mutual and violent recriminations, the standing on benches, the gesticulations and shaking of fists, and the inability of the President to restore order, he would have obtained a very unfavourable impression of parliamentary institutions. Nor would that feeling have been dissipated by perusing the debates of the Corps Législatif for a week or two past. That Assembly has nothing to do, and the main object of the Government is to pass the time till the summer adjournment. The Budget is postponed, the Law of Military Organisation hangs fire, but whatever savours of repression is hailed with favour by the overbearing majority.

"They shall keep who have the power" is the motto of the Ministers and their supporters; or, as M. Pressensé says, "the Government is a parliamentary dictatorship disguised with clever duplicity." It is proposed that the National Assembly shall adjourn on the 27th to some date not specified, but not expected to be earlier than October. During this interval the Government, supported by Marshal MacMahon and the army, will be supreme, except that it will have to consult the permanent committee of twenty-five. It will be able to weed the official classes from the prefects downwards, and to perfect all arrangements for manipulating universal suffrage in the interests of the powers that be. But there is still a well-grounded fear of public discussion of the Ministerial policy. So M. Ernoul, the Minister of Justice, has presented a bill "for the more effectual prosecution of attacks on the Assembly" by the press or by "balcony orators." This was the exciting cause of the stormy scene at Monday's sitting, when "urgency" was voted by a small majority. The Government has the entire administrative machinery in its hands, and is now bent on preventing that reaction among the constituencies which free discussion would favour. We dare say it will succeed in its object, spite of the protests of Left Centre and the Left, and of M. Gambetta's warning:—"If you would endeavour to muzzle liberty, remember that hands stronger than yours have been shattered in the attempt."

Before the Legislative Body separates, there is to be a debate raised by the Left Centre supported by the Left on the home policy of the government. But an assembly which ratified the circular of M. Beulé, the Minister of the Interior, to the Prefects, and decided to prosecute M. Ranc, though his offences had been condemned by its own committee, will not be likely to listen to any pleas put forward in the name of freedom. M. Thiers, whatever his faults, made a brave attempt to govern by means of conciliation and a fusion of parties. That wise policy was utterly defeated by the intolerance of the majority. The "government of combat" means a government for repressing all its own opponents, and the proposal of M. Ernoul is only one of a series of measures to that end. We know the inevitable result. It is written on every page of modern French

history. Those who cannot openly discuss will secretly conspire, and perhaps when the chamber reassembles there will be a fresh batch of repressive measures after a series of press prosecutions.

Nor is it by any means certain that the French people greatly care for the policy of their rulers. They have shown no sign that they value the services of the late President, who was striving to consolidate a form of Government in which all parties would have fair play. M. Gambetta, like the Duc de Broglie, represents only a faction in the midst of a population that has no political opinions or aspirations beyond a vague desire to avoid renewed revolutions. In a country where hundreds of thousands are so subservient to the priests that they are ready to go in crowds on pilgrimages to the alleged scenes of miraculous cures—where the prefects can in a few weeks almost change the opinions of the several districts—where religious freedom, written so large on the laws of the nation, is a mere mockery in practice—where public meetings in the English sense of the word are unknown—and where the army is the ultimate basis of civil authority, it would be folly to expect the consolidation of free institutions. It is sad to think that M. Thiers' experiment not only failed, but is not likely to be renewed. Apparently the Republic will be only provisional to the end of the chapter, and will in due time make way for a Monarchy and a new era of conspiracies and commotions. With such contingencies in view it is satisfactory to know that France is no longer supreme in Europe. Her Government may repress Protestantism at home, but cannot serve the cause of ecclesiastical despotism abroad. Whatever the fanaticism of her bishops and peasantry, it will not avail to reinstate the Pope or undo the unity of Italy. And while France continues to be the prey of furious factions, and the theatre of internal convulsions, her neighbours will at least rest in peace, and all thoughts of a renewed conflict with Germany must be indefinitely adjourned.

HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

House of Commons, Tuesday.

Just before the House met on Thursday it was rumoured that there had been a meeting of Ministers, and that something had been settled as to the course to be adopted with regard to the threats of Lord Cairns about the Judicature Bill. The rumour was justified, for when I reached the House Mr. Gladstone had been up for about a couple of minutes, and was just beginning what might be called a State speech on high constitutional matters to a most attentive House. It was rather a difficult thing to do, because any direct allusion to the debates in the Upper House is contrary to the rules of the House of Commons, and consequently whenever allusion to them is necessary, the Lords have to be described as "quarters" or as "a certain place," neither of which expressions it must be admitted convey a correct notion of their proper dignity. Mr. Gladstone began by saying that he understood that it had been asserted that if the House of Commons ventured to deprive the House of Lords of its appellate jurisdiction in Scotch and Irish cases, a breach of the privileges of the House of Lords would be committed; and that this opinion was based upon a passage in Blackstone which he read to the House. Courteously, but firmly however, he denied that the House of Commons was to be bound by Blackstone. This called forth loud cheers, more particularly from the party below the gangway. It is really of so little consequence now what their lordships consider to be their privileges, that for my own part, I did not feel much enthusiasm on the subject. The days have gone by when a man could not brave the Lords or the Court without courage enough to make him a hero. We know that whatever the Lords may think, in the long run they will always have to yield; and that if a House of Commons really representing the will of the people were to be returned next session, and were to declare that the bishops should no longer be lords, or for that matter that the Lords themselves should cease to be Lords, their precedent book would be of no more authority than Grimm's fairy tales. Nevertheless Mr. Gladstone's outspokenness deserved the applause with which it was welcomed, for he is a Prime Minister, and he said as much as a Prime Minister could be expected to say. It was curious, however, and thoroughly characteristic of him and of the English mind generally, that after all, his main defence was an entrenchment of precedent. The whole of the rest of his argument was a quotation of precedents, and he evidently took special

pleasure in them, and adduced them with all the eagerness with which a man arranges the proof which he deems conclusive, and which he knows will be considered as such by his hearers. When he had reached his first precedent, which was the motion made some years ago to exclude the bishops from the House of Lords, he was suddenly interrupted by Mr. Disraeli, who rose to order, and objected that there was no motion before the House, and that consequently nobody would have any right of reply. Thereupon Mr. Gladstone promised that he would conclude with a motion, and resumed his quotations. These did not appear to stimulate the House very particularly, although they were voluminous. It was clever of him, however, to be able to produce so many at such short notice, and I should have liked to cheer his dexterity in this particular. I do not believe that they were got together by a secretary, or that they were due to a commonplace book. It is more likely that they were stored up in his own retentive brain. That as a piece of wonderful handiwork, as a marvellous specimen of Divine skill, I could have applauded most heartily. Let the ordinary average cultivated Englishman try the accuracy of his knowledge of the principal events in English history; and then let him reflect with amazement upon the power of the memory which knew where to find without any difficulty whatever a dozen illustrations of one point, and all of them pertinent. The second part of the speech was a description of the plan by which he proposed to deal with the House of Lords and the bill. There was no mistake as to the authorship of the plan. He laboured at its exposition with the peculiar ardour with which he always labours to expound a complexity of his own device and dear to him. I listened, and listened with great attention, but only the most shadowy outline revealed itself to me. My neighbour, who had come down to write about it that night, turned round to me in distress when Mr. Gladstone sat down, begging me to tell him, even with roughest generalities, what was going to happen; but I dared not commit myself. The House was altogether lost, and not a single cheer showed that anybody's comprehension was reached. Of all men in the world, Mr. Disraeli is the happiest for discerning an opportunity, and he saw this opportunity in a moment. He could not understand, he said, what the Ministerial scheme was, and he believed nobody else understood it. It must have required the month of July to offer such proposals. All that he could discover was that the Government intended to make provision for certain salaries in the bill, and leave it to the House of Lords to find out why the salaries were there. Mr. White having ventured to dispute by a cry of "Oh," some assertion Mr. Disraeli made about the Septennial Act, was chaffed mercilessly by him and advised to prepare himself properly for the next address to his constituents. Mr. White looked perfectly content with his position, and was not in the least degree confounded by the attack of his great adversary, for, as it happened, Mr. White was right. After Mr. Disraeli, there were two or three attempts by smaller members to obtain a hearing—notably one by Mr. Mitchell Henry, of whom more anon—but nobody listened. Mr. Mitchell Henry indeed was groaned at, and taking his reception in high dudgeon, made up his mind to a certain dreadful deed which came to pass on the following day.

That night the House did not go home till four o'clock. I do not pretend that I remained till that hour, but about 130 members stopped till the last. Some of the officials, who had to be at work again at ten in the morning, did not leave till five! At half-past one every reporter had left, and only one paper, the *Times*, gave the hour of adjournment, none of them, of course, giving any account of what really took place. What happened was this. The committee on the Judicature Bill ceased at about ten minutes to twelve, and the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill was taken. It may be observed that the enemies of this bill did rather a stupid thing in not prolonging the debate on the Judicature Bill for another twenty minutes, because no fresh unopposed business can be taken after twelve, and the order of the day for the Turnpike Bill must have lapsed had it not been taken before twelve. Lord George Cavendish had moved an amendment to the effect "that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make compulsory in England and Wales, the Highway Acts 1862 and 1864," and the debate upon this amendment was now resumed. A large party in the House objected altogether, not only to the amendment, but to the mode in which it was introduced, as a rider to another bill and not as an independent

measure. They therefore determined to fight it, and began to move successive motions for the adjournment of the House and of the debate. The divisions on these motions took about three hours, and that is how the time was spent. In all there were six divisions, the numbers in the first being 58 in favour of the adjournment, and 115 against it, the last division showing 41 in favour of the adjournment and 91 against it. Notwithstanding the result of the last division the debate was ultimately adjourned, the minority being victorious, and Lord George Cavendish being defeated. It must be said that whatever the merits of the case may have been, the conduct of the majority was utterly indefensible and stupid. It is always in the power of a minority, unless it is a very small one, to defeat a majority by making successive motions for the adjournment, because each man in the minority can move the adjournment, and so exhaust the House. It was evident at the first that the minority would not give way, and that they were prepared to take forty divisions if necessary. Lord George Cavendish might just as well, therefore, have yielded immediately, and so have saved an undignified trial of mere brute strength.

The speech of Mr. Mitchell Henry, mentioned a minute or two ago, coming immediately after the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, seemed of no particular consequence, nor did he himself appear to think it of much consequence, for it was only about a dozen sentences long. Moreover, as the House would not listen, the reporters could not hear, and it was therefore compressed by about one-half. Not being able to revenge himself upon the House for not attending to him, he took vengeance upon the reporters for not reporting him, and on Friday, at the afternoon sitting, moved their exclusion from the House. It was a most truly Irish mode of showing his wrath—that he should shut out the reporters in order that he might complain of not being reported. No more absurd proposition was ever placed before the House than his—that the speeches of all men of his standing should be reported *verbatim*. The Parliamentary debates are not read now except in the summary or the sketch, or some other mode which newspapers have to devise for making them interesting; and if Mr. Mitchell Henry and the like of him were to be allowed to extend themselves over every available column, newspapers would be simply unsaleable. I can testify from having actually heard what Mr. Mitchell Henry said on Thursday evening, that no newspaper would have been justified in giving two lines to him. He merely suffers from a disease not unknown to psychological students of any great research—to wit, that of thinking more of himself than other people think of him.

THE BOYS AT FARNINGHAM.

On the brow of a hill, looking over a fertile vale, watered by a little stream, here and there utilised by a mill or a paper manufactory, stands a little village commonly known all the world over as the Home for Little Boys at Farningham. You don't see much of it as you get out at the platform just by, used on special occasions; but if, for instance, you get through the premises and walk across to the old grey village church, you will perceive that it forms, with its ten houses, its church, its Bradford School, a pleasant feature on the slope of the hill. On Saturday the scene was one of unusual interest, as it was the day of the summer *fête*, when the grounds were filled with ladies bright and gay, when the boys had on their Sunday suits, when flags floated in the air, and the band belonging to the place—and their more advanced brethren, that of the 10th Surrey Rifle Volunteers—played and did their best. Fortunately, also, the elements were propitious, and if some of us as we sat at luncheon were turned brown and black with dust, we had the pleasure of feeling that the cool breeze tempered the fierce rays of the sun, and that it was better to be a little dusty than burnt up in the heat.

At a quarter to eleven the special train for Farningham left Ludgate-hill. Arrived at the journey's end, there was a hasty inspection of the boys engaged at various industrial employments, and then the examination took place in the new Bradford School, under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P. Priority was accorded to the infants—boys of from three to eight—who in a high state of excitement sang, and were examined in Scriptures, chiefly miracles, by the teacher, Miss Partlett—in arithmetic, and went through various pantomimic performances, much to the amuse-

ment of all. According to Mr. Hassell, the school is properly organised and well taught, the children are progressing very favourably in the elements of knowledge; the weakness is as regards mental arithmetic, and no wonder—what can we expect from the wild Arabs of the streets, captured and brought there? A more serious examination was that of the boys' school. Dr. Raleigh first tested their Scripture knowledge, and without thinking, put the query as to the age of David, which he was obliged to confess he really did not know himself. One boy gave an answer, but alas! no one seemed to know whether it was correct or not. However, the examination was conducted long enough, first in the Old Testament and then in the New, to show that the boys had been well taught. A nice clean-looking lad, one of the pupil-teachers, then put the class under rather a searching trial as to mental arithmetic, out of which they came with flying colours, and another pupil-teacher went in for geography, with like results. Of course, the question as to what Eastern country had been a good deal talked of late, led to the mention of Persia, and the usual reference to the Shah, which has been a feature for the last month or six weeks. In this class, it may be stated, that many of the boys are half-timers, that is, that part of their time is engaged in learning some useful trade. It may also be mentioned here that there is a night school carried on with vigour, and a fair amount of success. Let us further mention that there are now in the institution 292 boys; that only one little fellow has died during the six years they have been at Farnham; that the boys who work well are paid threepence a-week for their work, and that they are taught how to save it as well as to spend it; and that the boys retain, as is natural, a strong affection for the Home after they have left it. In fact, it is the only home some of them ever had, so when they get leave of absence from their situations, the time is naturally spent on a visit to "father" and "mother" and the "boys at the Home." The boys seem to turn out well—at least, those of them do who go abroad. Of those sent to Canada last year the committee have recently received very encouraging accounts, saying they have kept the situations they first went to a year ago, and conduct themselves with credit to the institution. The committee feel that they could do more in giving the boys an industrial education if the workshops were larger. Another object they have at heart is the furnishing the Bradford schoolroom with specimens of articles in the various stages of their manufacture, such as cotton, silk, woollen hose, or also any specimens of minerals and natural history. But we must return to the examination.

At the close Mr. Cave said a few words to the children on the necessity of cultivating the intellect, and then the company repaired to the marquee just by for lunch, the principal feature of which was the intelligent and kindly manner in which the girls from Miss Nicholls' Reformatory at Hampstead did their duty as waiters. After the lunch there was of course a little speaking; the chairman gave the "Queen and the Royal Family" with unusual earnestness and emphasis. He then gave, "Prosperity to the Institution," condemning it abstractedly as a political economist, but pleading for its necessity, and showing its utility as a matter of fact. The reference to the examination which they had just witnessed was proof that the children could be raised in the scale of living, and turned out quite a different class of boys from those sent out from the workhouse. Another reason why he commended the home was on account of the religious character of the education given. As it was we ran a risk of losing the religious element in our schools. He spoke of the abuse of charity as illustrated in the French saying that charity cures the ills it creates, and objected to the elective system at present in use. Mr. Payton, in replying to the toast, said as to the elective system, they would be glad to give it up if they could get a better. Where two boys were alike, and had equally strong claims, the committee felt that they had better leave the ultimate decision to the public. Mr. Sinclair then appealed to the friends for financial aid. They wanted 2,000*£*. A lady had suggested that 100 persons should promise ten guineas each towards the sum. Three names had been given to him conditionally, and he would be happy to form a fourth. In moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. W. Willans vindicated his claim to that position on account of the interest he had displayed as a politician in reformatory institutions, and his connection with the Hanbury family—a family who had been such warm friends of the Little Boys' Home. Mr. Willans defended the committee from the charge of extravagance; the whole establishment was conducted, he maintained, on the cheapest possible scale. The speechifying over, the company repaired to the chapel, where the boys delivered some clever repetitions, and where Lady Havelock gave away the prizes. Another event to be noticed was the presentation by the friends of Harecourt Chapel, of a family Bible to the Home which bears the name of "A Quiet Resting Place," and a Bible to each boy in that home. Tea and fruit were then provided in the various homes for such as needed it, and the day's proceedings were closed with athletic sports and other games in the field adjoining the school. A rapid return to town—and we saw the other side of the picture—the homeless and destitute ones, hovering on the brink of crime, for whom Farnham Institution exists, and to many of whom it has been already a blessing for this world and the next.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is said that in his next Consistory the Pope will nominate a batch of cardinals, which will include Archbishop Manning.

A New York telegram states that the Mormon project of migration to Arizona has been abandoned, the pioneers of the expedition having returned disheartened.

Since the first of the present month Carlist postage stamps bearing the effigy of the Pretender have been used in the districts occupied by the Carlists.

It is stated by the *Times of India* that the Indian Government has issued a proclamation notifying that the regulations against keeping slaves will be strictly enforced against all British subjects.

According to a Paris telegram, the Duc d'Aumale, who is to preside at the court-martial on Marshal Bazaine, has requested leave of absence in order to study the documents in connection with the case.

Herr von Balan, hitherto German Minister at Brussels, has been appointed Secretary of State at the Berlin Foreign Office, with the rank of Prussian Minister of State.

Sigñor Minghetti announced on Saturday in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate the formation of the new Italian Cabinet, and read a royal decree proroguing Parliament. The new Ministry appeared in the Chamber of Deputies.

The *Univers* announces with great joy that Mr. Darwin was rejected by 26 against 6 votes as corresponding member of the French Academy of Science. The six votes were given to him by the "friends of the Apes."

THE PERSIAN RAILWAYS.—The English engineers have completed the survey of the first fifty miles, viz., from Teheran to Kasvin, of the proposed line of railway from Teheran to Resht, on the Caspian.

CATHOLIC REFORM IN SWITZERLAND.—A meeting of Old Catholics has been held at Berne, at which it was decided to take steps to procure the consecration of an Old Catholic bishop for Switzerland. Father Hyacinthe was present and concurred in the resolution.

THE CHOLERA AT DRESDEN.—A Berlin telegram gives official particulars relative to the spread of the cholera in the district of Dresden. The entire number of cases reported during the past week amounted to eighty-five, of which twenty-six proved fatal. In the city itself only one victim, a person employed in the hospital, has been carried off since the 7th inst.

THE EXPEDITION TO RELIEVE LIVINGSTONE.—The last news of the vanguard of Cameron's expedition in search of Livingstone (says the *Cologne Gazette*'s correspondent at Zanzibar) comes from Ugozo, where they expected Murphy's division, which was to reinforce them. Young Moffat, Livingstone's son-in-law, is dead and buried. I must confess that I am not free from apprehensions with respect to this expedition.

SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE were again felt in Italy on Saturday, at Rome, Frosinone, Alatri, and several other places. No damage was done. The shocks and subterranean roaring, it is stated, continue in the neighbourhood of Alpago. From Naples we hear that a rather strong shock of earthquake has occurred in the valley of Lira, at Isola. The workmen left the manufactures, and several houses were damaged.

THE SURRENDER OF KHIVA.—Letters from Khiva, received at St. Petersburg, announce that the Khan has presented himself at the Russian camp, and declared himself a vassal of the Czar. General Kaufmann has restored the Khan to his position of ruler, but has appointed a council of administration for the period of the Russians' stay in the Khanate. As a mark of gratitude for the consideration shown him, the Khan on June 24 promulgated a manifesto abolishing slavery for ever. General Kaufmann has sent a despatch to Persia requesting that preparations be made to receive the Persian slaves who have been set free.

GREAT HEAT IN INDIA.—Writing on the 10th of June, the *Times* Calcutta correspondent says:—"A terrific heat still bathes the plains in all that is horrible. Crowds of pilgrims have just passed me, returning from Serampore, where the great festival of Juggernaut began to-day with the *Suan*, or bathing of the hideous stone god. They were lamenting that the heavens had not sent down their rain as usual when the festival falls later, for the want of it is considered unpropitious. The indigo plant of Nuddea has been dried up; but, as all the west coast and the south have got the precious blessing, Bengal is not likely to be left much longer a dry and weary land."

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.—Letters from Newfoundland report the arrival of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content after laying the new Atlantic cable. So excellent were the arrangements that the work was done in little more than eleven days without a single pause or accident. The ship had nothing to stop for on her westward course until she came to the spot where the shore end of the cable was to be spliced. Owing to a high westerly wind this operation could not be performed. She therefore cut the cable, and attached the end of it to a deep-sea buoy, where it was floating in 150 fathoms of water as securely as if in harbour. Captain Halpin considers this cable the best that has yet been laid, and is of opinion that it will last for twenty years.

THE KING OF ITALY SPEAKS HIS MIND.—According to the Roman correspondent of the *Journal de Bruxelles*, the King of Italy spoke as follows to

M. Fournier, the French Envoy, when he was taking leave:—"M. Fournier, you may leave in all assurance. My Ministry will be conservative. I want no other; and tell your Government that I desire to be on good terms with it. I have no taste for a Prussian alliance, and there exists no treaty between the Emperor William and me. Only call the attention of your Government to the doings of the clerical party in France. These doings are continuous provocation. The cry of 'Sauvez Rome et la France' is a cry of war against Italian unity. If Marshal MacMahon's Government does not succeed in calming this agitation, which is communicating itself through the whole of clerical Europe, he will oblige me to cast myself entirely into the arms of Germany—and I shall do it. At present I represent peace between France and Germany. Do not forget this. Let war be declared against me, and it will be sufficient for me to place an army corps on your frontiers, in order to paralyse a great part of the forces of France, and cause her an invasion, losses of provinces, and indemnities more terrible than those of 1870." The *Journal de Bruxelles* is an Ultramontane paper.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA attended a grand review in the Longchamps, Paris, on Thursday, and subsequently sent to Marshal MacMahon the Collar of the Order of the Lion and the Sun, with his portrait set in diamonds. On Saturday the Shah was present at a State performance at the Grand Opera, and yesterday he was especially entertained by the Jockey Club at races. In the course of Friday morning tradesmen came to the palace, bringing articles for sale, such as jewellery, spectacles, and opera-glasses. One of the most famous jewellers of Paris exhibited to the Shah his collection of jewels, and he purchased, at the price of 600,000*fr.*, a collar of pearls, and for 85,000*fr.* a diamond bracelet, which is intended for the wife of Marshal MacMahon. He also purchased many articles for his harem. The Shah tried on the Grand Vizier everything which was shown him—girdles, collars, and aigrettes. On Sunday there was a remarkable night *fête* in his honour. Paris was illuminated. Upon the esplanade of the Trocadero some 200,000 persons were enabled to witness the singular spectacle. The Trocadero itself was, as it were, surrounded by a girdle of fire, the grassplots on each side being transformed into two immense stars of coloured light. In front, at the foot of the Trocadero, the Pont de Jena, the façade of the Ecole Militaire, and the crowds upon the banks of the river stood out in a blaze of light. The dome of the Invalides, the church of St. Sulpice, the Panthéon, the Arc de Triomphe, and the hundreds of buildings which are prominent in the city had their outlines traced with lights. Along the course of the river, the bridges, everywhere, the eye rested upon lines of fire, while the river itself was from time to time illuminated by the electric light or by Bengal lights. The President of the Republic, the President of the Assembly, all the most distinguished personages, connected with politics or the army, were present to receive the Shah. The Shah cast a dazzled glance over the scene which lay displayed before him. At a given signal a thousand Bengal lights, rockets, and lines of electric light appeared on all parts of the horizon. The scene was marvellous, the reflected blaze lighting up the pavilion with the central figure of the Shah, resplendent in diamonds, which glistened and shone in the dazzling glare. The second part of the *fête* consisted of the torch-light display. Six thousand soldiers, horse and foot, each man carrying a torch, a lantern, or a flag, marched along the Trocadero, while coloured fires were reflected in the breastplates of the cavalry and the instruments of the bands. The Shah gave evidence of his gratification with this magnificent spectacle, and the crowds filled the air with their exclamations of admiration. The crowd was so dense in the streets that no carriages could move. It is announced that the Shah of Persia will leave Paris on Friday for Geneva, taking Lyons and Dijon on the way. From Geneva he will go to Turin, and thence to Vienna.

COOK'S CONTINENTAL TIME TABLES AND TOURISTS' HANDBOOK.—Messrs. Cook and Son deserve the thanks of the travelling public for this *spécialité* in tourist guide-books. It is distinguished from others of its colour by the plan adopted for saving time in finding out places on the route, and will save burying oneself in mountains of figures and uninteresting details. The "Through Skeleton Route" will be found an immense improvement on the old system.

The Athens correspondent of the *Levant Herald* reports that the excavations at the country seat of the King of Greece near Athens are going on, and some inscriptions found there last month leave no doubt as to that spot being the exact situation of the ancient Decelia. In the island of Delos, M. Bourouf, the director of the French school at Athens, and some of the students of that institution, have laid bare nearly the whole of an ancient temple, most probably the famous temple of Apollo of Delos, and the ruins of a city. Another item of interest to antiquarians is the return to Athens of Dr. Schliemann, who has for years past been engaged in extensive excavations on the site of Ancient Troy. He comes laden not only with innumerable vases and other such usual relics of antiquity, but also with valuable silver and gold ornaments found at a depth of from eighteen to nineteen metres, and dug out of what the learned doctor considers the very palace of Priam.

Literature.

A RITUALIST VIEW OF EPISCOPACY.*

Mr. Mossman, a clergyman of the Anglican Church, has just given us a work on early Church history which, while extremely interesting in itself, is specially remarkable because of the quarter from which it comes. He is certainly an attached member of his own Church, and a member of the "Catholic" party; yet he writes this book chiefly to oppose the exclusive rights of diocesan Episcopacy, and to trace the way in which its usurped power has been acquired. The preface is written in such a spirit of candour and fairness, that it at once enlists us in his favour; and the impression is so far confirmed as we proceed, that we feel we are in the hands of a conscientious, painstaking, devout man, who is earnestly desiring to arrive at the truth, and whom, though we differ from him on many grave points, it is impossible not to respect for his manliness, his courage, and his genuine catholicity of temper. His book is not so much a regular history as a series of historical dissertations bearing chiefly upon the point which is evidently of highest interest to him—the development of the extravagant pretensions of the priesthood. He has carefully studied the whole of the Ante-Nicene literature, and has made himself thoroughly familiar with all the evidence that is accessible as to the opinions and practices of the early Church; and though there is sometimes more of rhetorical appeal than we expect in a history, yet he states his case with great fairness, and shows considerable acuteness and ability in the mode in which he uses his authorities. He is undoubtedly right in the view that Church history has generally been distorted and misrepresented by sectarian prejudice, and we hope he is right when he tells us that a similar feeling, leading to a desire to arrive at a more just and impartial view, is prevalent amongst "the inferior clergy, as they are called, of the Anglican Church." They "say (he adds) in effect, something of this kind: 'We have all been brought up to look upon the Anglican Church as a kind of continuation of the Primitive Church in modern times, and, therefore, the Primitive Church itself is Anglicanism upon an extended scale.' We have all our lives been reading works and histories written by those who have looked at the early church through Roman Catholic, Anglican, or Protestant spectacles. What we now desire is, that some one, with fairly competent learning, would look at it, not through any spectacles at all, but with his own natural eyesight, and give us the result of his experience." A most healthy symptom and a most natural desire, whatever be the causes to which it is due, we could hardly have. In some, however, it is probably due to discontent with the bishops. The bishops are just now very much at a discount, though it is not very easy to see why it should be so. At least they are so far from being worse than their predecessors that we think it is some time since we had on the Episcopal bench so many men of ability, energy, and hearty devotion to the work of the Church. Yet seldom, if ever, were the bishops so unpopular. The truth is, their lot has been cast in troublous times. The Church, or rather the Establishment, is shaken to its centre by the powerful forces within it which are struggling for the mastery, and the task of restraining and guiding them is beyond the capacity of men much stronger than our bishops are. Hence the general outcry against them for a feebleness with which really they are hardly chargeable, since it is the result rather of their position as chief officers of a State Church, built upon a sandy foundation of worn-out compromises, than of their personal qualities. The feeling, however, is undoubtedly adverse to them, and as it exists, we do not wonder that it has induced a disposition to test the validity of the claims which they advance, and the authority they wield.

The Ritualist party have specially distinguished themselves by the severity of their attacks upon the bishops. They have been unsparing in their judgment and unmeasured in their language, employing satire and sarcasm of the most scathing character against their ecclesiastical rulers with a freedom which has touched upon dangerous license, and is an indication of the anarchy which reigns in the Church. But with a feeling approaching to contempt for most of the bishops, there has been a profound reverence for the office. But here is Mr. Mossman, one of the "483" peti-

tioners, a Priest-associate of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, and a member of the English Church Union, who repudiates the idea that the Episcopate was originally a distinct order of the Christian ministry, attributes many of the evils which have grown up in the Church to the introduction of this idea and the consequent assumption of exclusive prerogatives by the bishops, and cites a large amount of high historic authority to establish his point. He begins with Clement of Rome, and the perplexities which have arisen out of the conflicting statements as to the first bishop of the Romish Church. Tertullian says that "Clement was ordained bishop of the Romans by 'St. Peter'; but Eusebius tells us that Linus was the first occupant of the see, and places Anacletus next to him, Clement being the third in succession. Mr. Mossman's explanation is, at least, ingenious. Clement, he maintains, was only the first president in a college of presbyter-bishops, but being sent away on an evangelistic mission, Linus was appointed to fill his place. Linus died, and his brother-presbyters chose Anacletus in his room, and only after his death was Clement re-chosen to the presidency he had previously filled. Much of this is conjectural, but it is certainly more natural than any attempt to reconcile the facts with the theory of diocesan episcopacy, the difficulties of which are thus well exposed by Mr. Mossman:—

"Everything now becomes clear, harmonious, and consistent in the history of the early Roman Church and her first bishops. But take other and comparatively modern theories of diocesan episcopacy, that the episcopate is an originally distinct order of the Christian ministry, and we have these three stubborn facts to twist into shape, or explain away:—1. That St. Clement, after having been consecrated bishop of Rome, goes away and leaves his widowed Church for years without a chief pastor. 2. That Linus and Anacletus were nothing better than intruders into a see which really belonged to another. They are made, in fact, to have been wolves, not shepherds—the first antipopes, as we may say. 3. Lastly, and strangest of all, when Linus dies, the Church of Rome and its presbyters, who had, according to the diocesan theory, a bishop ready to their hands, consecrated by St. Peter himself, actually pass him over, and elect the unknown Anacletus; and, it is to be supposed, get him by some means ordained a bishop; we may imagine perhaps, by bishop Clement himself. This would be a touching instance of humility and self-abnegation on the part of the latter, if only there were the slightest foundation for it in point of fact."

In short, the ideas of diocesan episcopacy are not to be found in the first centuries, as Mr. Mossman shows by the elaborate examination of the constitution of the Church at Alexandria as well as that of Rome. The case of Timothy, to which some have attached so much weight as an argument in favour of Episcopacy, is easily and satisfactorily disposed of:—

"A comparison of the sequence of St. Paul's labours shows very plainly one of two things: either that after having founded the great Ephesian Church, the apostle at his departure did not think it necessary to leave any one in particular to be bishop of the diocese; or else, if it be held that St. Timothy was consecrated first bishop of Ephesus, then we must suppose that St. Paul, instead of letting him remain to superintend the infant Church, took him about with himself, or employed him in missionary labours which entailed an absence of years from his diocese. Either supposition is inconsistent with diocesan episcopacy."

Mr. Mossman shows very clearly by this appeal to Christian antiquity that if the rights of Christian bishops were invaded by the claim of the Bishop of Rome to the primacy, it was not until after the rights of the presbytery had been invaded by the bishop and the rights of the people at large by the presbyters. He contrasts the rapidity of the successes of the Church in primitive times with the slow rate of advance subsequently, and he finds the cause in the "practical forgetfulness of that divine truth, that the Catholic Church consists of the entire baptized people of Christ, and that there never can be an official Christian ministry upon which God will pour the fulness of Apostolic gifts, unless that ministry shall have been appointed with the free consent of those to whom they minister and whom they are to govern in spiritual things." Whether our author would be prepared to accept all the conclusions which in our judgment follow from his admissions, we cannot tell; but, however that be, we must admire the boldness with which he assails the claims and exposes the faults of hierarchical systems, the earnestness with which he maintains the rights of the people, and the just severity with which he condemns the action of Constantine and his prelates in uniting what Christ had not joined, as a "gigantic mistake—one of those mistakes which may be even more fatal than a crime"; and the righteous indignation with which, in contrasting the early Church with the present, he asks—

"Who could rise up from the perusal of the New Testament, and the other records of the early Church, when, to use an expression of St. Jerome, 'the blood of our Lord Jesus Christ was yet warm,' and think it possible that that dear Church should ever come to such a pass, that a few cardinals, themselves created by preceding

popes, would claim the right to elect a supreme pastor, with infallible authority to govern and teach two hundred millions of his fellow-servants, his brethren and sisters in the household and family of God? Who in the wildest dream of imagination could have supposed it possible that the prime minister of an earthly monarch would ever dare to presume to appoint a bishop to rule over the Flock of God, and to guide millions of souls in the way to an eternal country and a heavenly kingdom? Or if even this could have been imagined, could it, further, have been believed that any pastor so appointed would have had the courage to meet that flock of Christ face to face, and tell them that he was sent by the God of everlasting Truth to rule over them?"

To discuss all the questions our author raises, to note our points of agreement and difference, and to show how his broad and liberal views are crossed by some other tendencies, would necessitate a long dissertation, impossible within our space, and unsuited to our columns. We note the book as a sign of the times, and welcome it because of its honesty, ability, and independence. It is a new thing to find one of the school to which Mr. Mossman belongs looking with a friendly eye on Nonconformists, desiring union, and asserting that the question of episcopal orders ought not to hinder such union.

"HOW I CAME OUT FROM ROME."*

This little work is of more than ordinary interest; for bound up with its polemics we have a very interesting study of the inner life. At the present time when there is decidedly a "set" of the current in the direction of Rome, it is especially well worthy of consideration. M. Trivier's is far from being a hasty, undisciplined mind, but rather one which is slow to form a conclusion, patient to investigate facts, and inclined to give all respect to authority and things established. How, then, did such a man come to turn his back upon the Church of Rome? He became a Protestant, he tells us, simply because he was a student. He did not care for the recreations his brethren engaged in—playing cards being one of their favourite pastimes; and, devoting himself to a course of theology, he was soon led to regard the Confessional as productive of no good result. "As far as a large proportion of those who attended confession were concerned, it was only an expedient for encouraging themselves in sin." He therefore says that "his ideal was to preach, perform mass, and visit the sick poor, but to have nothing to do with the confessional." While these thoughts were passing through his mind he came on a book, "The Apostasy and Supremacy of the Church of Rome," in which it was proved that "St. Peter never could have been Bishop of Rome, for the very good reason that he never was in that city at all." Some more Protestant books now fell in his way, and he was led to desire to follow up his reading in that direction, in which he found some help from the Public Library at Dijon. He tried to escape from the difficulty of his position by going to the colonies; but this his bishop would not sanction. The mass soon became to him a source of greater perplexity than ever; and getting into correspondence with the Protestant pastor, M. Juillerat, of Paris, he was soon led to see that the Church in her canons had rather wrested the fathers to favour the Real Presence, pretty much as, according to Dr. Harrison, Dr. Pusey and our own High-Church divines have done. M. Trivier, after having sifted the whole matter, by reference to the originals, says:—

"I had now before me the testimony of that antiquity which the Church of Rome represents as wholly in her favour. It was clear, at least, judging from the record I had just read, that it brought to light a marked difference between the doctrine so resolutely taught in our time, and that which was universally acknowledged, according to undeniable evidence, during the first two centuries."

Invited by M. Juillerat, he assumes the secular dress, goes to Paris, and attends the meetings of the Protestant Church of France, where he is struck with wonder at the extempore prayers, the activity, the earnestness, the unity displayed. So he went on from point to point, slowly his old ideas falling from him like scales from his eyes, and finally he resigned his cure, and this in spite of the representations of brethren, friends, and parishioners. To get the details, the doubts, the problems, the conflicts of reason, our readers who interest themselves in such matters must himself follow the biography of M. Trivier. The superiority of the Bible to tradition, justification by faith, the mass, and confession, were the subjects to which he devoted himself—eager before declaring himself to make completely sure of his ground. The conflicting states of mind by which he was visited whilst still doing the duties of his charge, are told with some of the

* *How I Came Out from Rome. An Autobiography.* By C. L. TRIVIER. Translated from the French. (The Religious Tract Society.)

* *A History of the Catholic Church of Jesus Christ from the Death of St. John to the Middle of the Second Century.* By J. W. MOSSMAN, B.A., Rector of Torington. (Longmans.)

frank subtlety we find in Newman, different as the determinations of the two men were. It should be mentioned that M. Trivier's purity and uprightness of character are testified to by his fellow-priests, and that his bishop wrote to him in such terms of regret and kindness as are at once honourable to his good feeling and "paternal" solicitude, and to M. Trivier's high character. Very amusing, were they not so grimly yet naively real, are the accounts of the various forms of persecution to which he was subjected, before he could leave Dijon; and truly touching are the protests made by his people as he records them. This is one:—

"Another moving scene was in store for me. A venerable old man, M. le Chevalier de —, whose confessor I had been for many years, also came to see me. He was deeply attached to me. He met me with sobs, took me by the hands, threw himself at my feet, and implored me to return to the Church of Rome. It went to my heart to witness his grief, and I also wept when forced to tell him that I could not do otherwise than follow the Word of God. I added that if he had himself also read this Word, as I had so often urged him to do, he might similarly have found the way of peace."

"Ah," he said, "you are deceiving yourself; it is the Church we must follow"; and he left me in an indescribable state of affliction. Oh, that he may in his last moments, for he has been dead many years, have found that Saviour from whom he so greatly feared I was departing, whilst in reality I had learnt truly to know Him in His Word.

"I was prepared, as I said, for even the most bitter reproaches; but I was not prepared for these proofs of affectionate interest. I was deeply touched by them, and began to realise what might be the extent of the sacrifices I should have to make, and the trials through which I should have to pass. Still, far from being shaken by them, it seemed to me that these agitating scenes rather had the effect of confirming my resolution."

Altogether this is a book of singular interest; and we are indebted to translators and publishers for presenting it to us.

THE MAGAZINES.

(Continued.)

The *British and Foreign Evangelical Review* has a remarkably good and solid number, making up in some slight measure for defects in earlier issues under the new editorship in regard to lighter and biographical matter. Mr. James Murdoch treats the "Judicious Hooker" very carefully and well—showing how unsatisfactory have been the endeavours of certain critics, biographers, and apologists to reconcile many contradictions in his mind and in his writings. Most readers will be especially interested in what Mr. Murdoch has to say of Dean Stanley's attempt in a recent number of "Good Words," to make a hero of Hooker, as being above others, true, tolerant, and wisely comprehensive. And Mr. Murdoch does this very well. We ourselves could not help "laughing consumedly" at the (we cannot call it other) cultured obtuseness and defect of instinct for characteristic traits which Dean Stanley then showed, for we cannot believe that he meant consciously to mislead his readers. The very reverend gentleman actually cited as illustrative of Hooker's tolerance one of the most bitter and ill-natured and contemptible inuendoes to be found in the range of literary or ecclesiastical discussion, as proved more fully by the context than by the extract which he gave. This is Dean Stanley's way of putting it:—

"To the Puritans against whom he wrote, he acknowledged that it was impossible to find better men than those who were amongst them. 'I am persuaded that of them with whom in this cause we strive, there are' whose betters amongst men could be hardly found, 'if they did not live amongst men, but in some wilderness by themselves.'"

Well may Mr. Murdoch write:—

"That is, they are most excellent men, but at the same time fools, and only troublesome and useless. One is here reminded of Dean Stanley's own similar left-handed compliment to the Scottish Reformers and Covenanters in his Edinburgh lectures, which provoked the memorable retort of Dr. Rainy, 'What fools! what arrant fools! what unchristian fools, that cursed the history of their country with the miseries, the divisions, the arrested development, the interrupted Christian activities, not for a principle, not even for a false principle, but for a mere doggedness, which only fell into the mistake of supposing that it served a principle.' And this sort of compliment gives a brilliant exhibition of Christian charity! Can Christian charity be so very good a thing, after all, when it may be splendidly illustrated at so cheap a rate?"

Mr. John Gibb writes with much sympathy and clearness on Augustine's letters—a fine but trying subject. "Wycliffe and his Times" is hard in manner, and the "Parish minister's" plea for the "Reconstruction of the Church of Scotland" is inadequately realised, and rather impractical in drift. The other articles are good, but rather metaphysical; the matter reprinted from "American Reviews" is excellent, as is the digest of the foreign theological periodicals, which should be found of great use to many—ministers and others.

In the *Popular Science Review* Mr. St. George Mivart continues his answer to Mr. Darwin and Professor Huxley, in which admitting many resemblances of structure, he proves that it is manifest that man, the apes, and half apes, cannot be arranged in a single ascending series, of which man is the term and culmination, and backs up his thesis with striking and ingenious

proofs. An article by Mr. Leith Adams, on the "Mental Powers of Birds," is very interesting, and curious cases are cited. He holds that birds display emotions of a varied character by well-marked vocal utterances and gestures, and that although these and other mental qualities are to a great extent instinctive, there are at the same time clear indications of reason in many instances. The paper on "Parasitism in Flowering Plants," has also some very interesting points, and the reviews of books are really well done.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has two clever stories, one of them by Joseph Hatton, and in its other matter a good deal that is lively and interesting. The Countess of Harrington translates from the private diary of a Prussian lady some sketches of the early days of Napoleon III. The account of Tattersall's in "Life in London" is interesting, but suggests only painful reflections, unless, indeed, we find some consolation in the fact that at least our statesmen are not such devotees of the racecourse as some of their predecessors. The sporting Ministers described in the following paragraph happily belong to the past:—

"This breed of English statesmen began with Lord Treasurer Godolphin, and until to-day we were beginning to think that it ended with Lord Palmerston, all the men of political mark on the books of Tattersall's breaking up their studs and relinquishing the turf within a year or two after the disappearance of 'Old Pam.' The last of these sporting Secretaries of State was General Peel, and General Peel has now left the turf as well as the House of Commons for five or six years; and, with the exception of Lord Hartington, neither the front ranks of the Conservative nor the Ministerial benches in the House of Commons now contain a single face which is familiar to the ring. Mr. Disraeli is perhaps a sportsman at heart, and the best description of the Derby that has ever been written—the classical and historical description—is that from his pen. But Mr. Disraeli is only a sportsman as most of the rest of us are sportsmen, in his love of sport, of horses, and of the genial and healthy excitement of the turf. And Mr. Gladstone is not even this. If the Premier can distinguish a racehorse from a hunter, or a hunter from a cob, it is all that he can do; and what the Premier is the rest of the Ministry are and must be, I take it, now, if they are to play their parts well in Parliament and in the work of administration in Whitehall. The Marquis of Hartington may perhaps be able to spare time from the work of governing Ireland to look after a stud of horses at Newmarket, and to make a book upon the Derby or the St. Leger; but if the experience of Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, or even of Lord George Bentinck, is worth anything, the man who enters into politics as a science—enters into it, that is, heart and soul—must think of no books but blue-books, and of no horses but his hunters and his park cobs."

Of Mr. Spurgeon's *Interpreter* we have Part 7, and can only say that it amply supports all we have said of its precursors. Done with great care and judgment, and now and then lightened up with Mr. Spurgeon's peculiar shrewdness and insight, and the hymns admirably selected—it is hardly possible to conceive of a more welcome addition to domestic religious reading.

The *Sword and the Trowel* is chiefly interesting this month for its matter-of-fact sketch of the New Buildings for the Pastor's College—for which aid is needed. "Squire Brooke, the Wesleyan Preacher," is very good; some of the anecdotes, with their abundant tact and concern for souls, showing and justifying the great influence which Mr. Brooke came to exercise. "How to lay hold of Careless Hearers" is a valuable practical paper; and the "Aggressive Work of the Medical Mission" has some striking passages. "Talk of the gross darkness and depravity of heathenism," says one [presumably Dr. Andrew Davidson] who is familiar with Madagascar, "I can honestly say that I never met in heathen countries with ignorance more complete and with depravity more deep and hopeless than I have seen in this Cowgate of Edinburgh." And Mr. Pike well says:—

"Though of the lowest grade, the Arabs of the Cowgate of Edinburgh are perhaps more interesting than the corresponding class in England. They have traits of character peculiar to their northern home. Though they are exceedingly inquisitive, and intensely appreciate 'a lark,' the spirit of unmistakable heroism will sometimes be found gracing their ranks. A little fellow, with a broken arm, has been seen standing at the head of a flight of stairs effectively protecting a lady visitor from the insults of a band of his more unprincipled compatriots. The hearts of such may be won by wisdom and kindness in teachers, who are themselves moved by the Spirit of Christ."

Science Gossip (Hardwicke) is calculated to be very valuable to students of natural history and lovers of nature generally; for it contains little lively and descriptive articles, with but a moderate modicum of heavier matter. This number has one of a series of "Sketches in the North of Ireland," eminently clear and readable; another, the "Emperor Moth," of a most popular character; and a third, the "Sea-Urchin," very admirably illustrated. There are some curious facts in the article on "The Legends and History of Certain Plants," and this about the apple gives much in little:—

"Of all the fruits the apple has the widest and most mystical history. The Golden Apples of the Hesperides afford only one instance of the extreme care with which it was everywhere guarded and sought after. In Arabian tales it is the fruit endowed with all healing virtues; and in the North it is represented as the food eaten by the gods to make them young again, if they felt any signs of old age. The forbidden fruit is extensively thought to have been an apple, which idea is found in some mythologies, where the apple itself is often the tempter."

The *Quarterly Journal of Prophecy* has a good article on "A Revived Ministry of the Last Days"; and another, which is ingenious, on the "Courts of Ezekiel's Temple." A third on "Swedenborgianism" on the Second Coming, may be read with profit. The "Notes on Scripture" and the "Reviews" are calculated to be very useful.

The *Day of Rest* hardly seems so brilliant as it used to be. Dr. Raleigh's articles are thin and fanciful to a degree, and are really not such as we should expect from him. The sketches of eminent men are mere sketches, and biographical facts, which are more wanted than criticism, are given but sparingly. But the author of "Episodes in an Obstre Life" is exquisite; and Miss Hilda Stretton quite up to the mark in "The King's Servants." Mr. Liddell's sermon—"Wings of Silver and Feathers of Gold"—is one of the most eloquent we have read for a long time.

The *Christian Treasury* is not strong in its story, "Lizzie Sydenham," which is, we think, rather amateurish; but otherwise it is very admirably edited, Dr. Bonar making capital pages of extracts from old writers, which, together with his usual hymns and music, would be well worth the price of the part. The pages for the children are still, as before, done with great thought, tact, and sympathy.

The *United Presbyterian Magazine* has the third of a series of papers on "Early Church History," which deals with "Irenaeus." If the author lacks a little the colour and pictorial richness of such writers as Islay Burns, he is graceful and clear and attractive. "Scenes from Rajput History" are interesting; and the notice of Dr. Andrew Jeffrey Gunion—an able hard-working minister—presents us with a characteristic type of the Scottish dissenter.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Reminiscences of a Visit to the Battle Fields of Sedan, Gravelotte, Spicheren, and Wörth, and the Bombarded Towns of Thionville, Metz, Bitche, Strasburg, etc. By LEWIS APPLETON. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) We are sorry that by an accident this little brochure has escaped the attention it deserves at our hands. Mr. Appleton is a member of the Society of Friends, and he writes in the interests of peace. In an introductory chapter a concise account is given of the political causes which lead to the late war, and at the conclusion "the probable issues of the war" are briefly referred to. The writer does not hold "pious William" or his astute Ministers in very high estimation. Mr. Appleton's pictures of the battle-fields, bombarded towns, and deserted districts are graphic and fresh, and interspersed with interesting information respecting the social habits and customs of the surrounding population. His little work is an interesting memorial of the most gigantic war of modern times.

The Higher Ministries of Heaven. Memories of Henry Mander Pearsall, B.A., B.Sc., late student of New College. By the author of "Public Worship." (Hodder and Stoughton.) No one who reads this little book can fail to feel pleasure that the author was prevailed upon to overcome the reluctance which he at first felt to be the biographer of his own son, or will discover in it signs of undue parental partiality. The Rev. J. R. Clarkson, B.A., writes of the subject of this memoir, "As one who knew and esteemed Henry Pearsall, I feel very thankful that a sketch of his life, however brief, is to be recorded; for though he will ever live in the memory of his friends, and of those of his fellow-students who best knew him, yet such a record will be both precious to them and useful to others." The Rev. T. Binney, writing of him to his father, says, "He has done, as I believe, a great work by his death." Students, young ministers, and young men in general, will find in these pages very valuable suggestions. Among many other important topics, the author alludes to overwork and recreation, and gives some sanitary hints, of which Dr. Marshall Hall says, "Neglect of these precautions brings premature death to multitudes every year." It is indeed a mystery and a trial of faith when the most eminently gifted and qualified for work in the high places of the field below are taken away; but the title of this work points to the true source of consolation and support. The Rev. Lt. D. Bevan, LL.B., says of Mr. Pearsall, "He was one of the brightest promises, too soon, as we judge, gathered, but doubtless taken for some work in another world that was waiting for him."

Pages from the Life of the Apostle Saul. By WILLIAM and ELIZABETH BENNETT. (London: Partridge.) The title of this little book does only scant justice to its contents. It is not merely a history of St. Paul; it is a history of St. Paul's country and ancestors, as well as of himself as an active missionary. The narrative is of course slight, but it is exceedingly well written; and is well adapted to interest young persons, and those hitherto ignorant of sacred history.

Handbook of Moral Philosophy. By the Rev. HENRY CALDERWOOD, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. (Macmillan.) Professor Calderwood departs from the system adopted in many handbooks of philosophy—Schwegler's, for example. He does not give a mere résumé of the system of each philosopher, but presents salient deliverances of many

thinkers on one topic. The student thus gets an idea of order while he collects opinions. The "Psychology of Ethics" forms an introduction. Part I. deals with Man's Moral Nature, and the various theories regarding it; Part II., with the Impulses and Restraints belonging to the nature of man; Part III., with the Will; Part IV., the Moral Sentiments; Part V., Disorder of our Moral Nature; and two concluding Sections with the "Metaphysic of Ethics" and "Applied Ethics." We are not quite sure that Professor Calderwood satisfactorily represents the Positivistic school; but he always means to be impartial. His book should form a valuable addition to the library; for it is not only an epitome, it is an index. "While the interests of University students have been constantly considered, I have endeavoured to provide a book suited for those who wish, apart from academic arrangements, to prosecute the study of ethical questions."

Christ Crucified: Lectures on 1st Corinthians. By ADOLPH SAPHIR, author of "Lectures on the Lord's Prayer," &c. (Nisbet.) Mr. Saphir has given us in these lectures the result of a useful ministry renewed after a short interruption. He apologises for the want of literary finish, because, owing to lack of strength, they were not written but reported by shorthand. They bear few marks of this in their style. They are clear and succinct; the various threads of argument and illustration being drawn carefully up to a central point. Indeed, the closeness sometimes suggests a little *hardness*; the current of pure dogmatics being too little broken in or by any kind of fanciful or illustrative excursus. But certainly we have now and again noted a very fine insight into the Pauline thought and habit of mind, and a terse, clear manner of expression, which is worthy of notice in pulpit composition. Mr. Saphir is clearly a studious man, with a strict and dogmatic mind, but with a real sympathy for living character in certain relations. Had it not been for this, he could hardly so felicitously exhibited some of the Pauline ideas, and reconciled some of the Pauline contradictions. The sermon on the "Necessity of the Spirit's Revelation," is masterly, and we have read it with interest and pleasure.

Bits of Talk about Home Matters. By H. H., author of "Verses" and "Bits of Travel." (Sampson Low and Co.) Very sensible and clever bits of talk indeed; though they very clearly betray their American origin. The author has a happy mode of bringing in instances lightly, and yet with very powerful effect. That striking and startling one about the clergyman who beat his three-year-old boy to death for refusing to say his prayers, is very telling, and it is only one of many. And what the author says about the habit of beating children—its cumulative effect, its waste of nervous energy—deserves to be widely read, as do also the chapters "The Death-bed Repentance" and "A Genius for Affection."

Catherine; or, a Daughter in Heaven. By the Author of "Agnes and the Little Key." (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) The title tends to mislead a little as to the real contents of this volume, though the matter itself is admirable. It consists of five chapters or sections. The first, headed "More than Conqueror," is a very delicate and suggestive account of the death of a young girl—lighted up with gentle faith and gleams of genuine pathos, not impaired by excess of words. The chapters which follow seem to be sermons or addresses carefully condensed, on such subjects as "The Fear of Death Alleviated," "The Search for the Departed," "The Silence of the Dead," and "The Redemption of the Body"—topics which, naturally enough, may be presumed especially to engage the thoughts of the mourner. There is so much of tender meditation and fine poetic expression here as well as of devout hope, that, after reading it, we can endorse the words of the preface:—"It contains ideas which all may read with interest and ponder to advantage. To agree with our author in each of his interesting speculations as to the unknown future, and the unknown world, is not essential to enable the gathering up of these whole some truths which will here be found stored in rich profusion and presented in unacknowledged phrase."

Mattie's Home; or, the Little Matchgirl and her Friends. By the author of "Hungry Jack," &c. (Partridge.) An interesting story, told in simple language. Mattie's sad home, her struggles, and the kind hands into which she at last fell, we are sure many children will gladly read of. Various pictures of the poor and degraded quarters of London are given, and bear the impress of real knowledge on the part of the writer. The illustrations are expressive and good.

The Junes Stories. By JACOB ABBOTT. *The August Stories.* By JACOB ABBOTT. (Strahan and Co.) Messrs. Strahan have done our young folks a service by reprinting these two series of stories, which have met with exceptional favour in America. Mr. Jacob Abbott is not only a good writer, but he has instinct for childish character, and knows how to present incidents strongly without running into falsehood. Moreover, he has a pure and finely domestic tone, which cannot but recommend these stories to the English public, in spite of a little savour of Americanisms, which were, of course, to be expected. The volumes in both cases are very neatly got up, and illustrated with cuts of a superior character.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Royal Readers. Nos. 1 to 6. Illustrated. (Nelson and Sons, London and Edinburgh.) This excellent series of illustrated reading books is now completed by the issue of the sixth and most advanced book. We are glad, therefore, to take this opportunity of recommending them to the notice of our readers. The aim of this series has been "to cultivate the love of reading by presenting interesting subjects treated in an attractive style"; and with this wise object in view the editor has, we think, most ably and successfully carried out his intention. Nor do we speak thus highly of these books without good reason. For in the course of this publication we have put them into the hands of children of the proper age, and practically tested their value as reading books. That most difficult of all tasks, leading a young child to associate objects and ideas with words, the learning to read, which none but a mother has patience to impart, we have often watched with a painful interest. It was therefore with surprise and pleasure we found a little girl of less than three years delighted to make her first essay at reading with the primer of this series, and in six weeks enabled to read it nearly through. The system begins on the see and say principle; a picture of a cat has the word cat beneath it, then its tail, its paw, its eye, ear, &c., are figured and named; the child sees the one and says its name, as the word is printed on it. Nouns are thus first learnt, and then simple words in the other parts of speech are gradually introduced. The pictures are so pretty and so unlike the conventional reading-book style, that the child is captivated from the very outset. Imagine a boy *liking* his reading-book! it seems preposterous; but we can affirm that any boy, who is not entirely an animal, will certainly not turn up his nose at the Royal Readers; and as his intelligence and power grows he will frequently open them for pleasure and information. A few of the special features that strike us in this series we would briefly notice. Difficult words have their meanings given. Names of famous men or places that occur have a little mark attached to them, and fuller information concerning them appears at the end of the book. Lessons on dictation are given in a print-writing type, a novel and capital idea, so that the appearance of words present when written is made familiar to the eye of the pupil as he reads the lesson beforehand. Exercises on composition and on pronunciation are introduced, and the subject matter of the reading lessons is systematically arranged to suit the capacity of the age for which the particular reader may be adopted. In the fifth and sixth Readers a number of specially-prepared lessons on simple, scientific subjects have been introduced, and questions are appended, together with copious notes, explaining any points of difficulty that might arise. A noteworthy feature in the sixth book is the thoroughly useful and practical character of many of the lessons; thus we have the overland route with accompanying maps capitally described, lessons on the different ocean routes and the different parts of the world, nor must we omit noticing the condensed account of the principal manufactures such as paper, cotton, iron, &c. So far as appearance goes, the binding of the last two reading-books contrasts unfavourably with the earlier ones, but they may be, and no doubt are stronger, and we dare say the publishers must have had good reason for the change. With the quantity of really admirable woodcuts with which these Readers are embellished, their price is amazingly low, rising from threepence for No. 1, to two shillings for No. 6. In conclusion we have no hesitation in repeating that these are, in our opinion, unquestionably the best English reading-books that have ever been published.

Analysis of Roman History. By W. C. PEARCE, author of "The Scholar's Own Lesson-book of English History," &c. (London, Longmans, 1873.) The object of this unpretending little manual is to collect and analyse the principle myths and facts of Roman history, and put them in such a concise form that the student may readily grasp and retain that which is of most importance to be remembered. Copious notes condensed from some of the best authorities enable the reader to discriminate between the mythical and historical elements that are so largely intermixed in ancient history. This text-book is not likely to be of so much interest as use to its readers. The great events in Roman History rapidly pass before one's eyes like the quickly-changing scenes in a panorama; the interest which is given by detail and looking at a thing leisurely is thus lost, and a sense of weariness soon overtakes one. This objection does not perhaps apply to school books, which are necessarily read in a fragmentary manner, and have to be more or less committed to memory. Hence for a class-book in schools Mr. Pearce's "Analysis of Roman History" seems extremely well fitted, and we wish it every success.

We have received the following additions to Collins's School Series:—*New Code Progressive Reader.* Fifth Standard. *Machine Construction and Drawing.* In Two Vols. By EDWARD TOMKINS. *Practical Chemistry.* By J. HOWARD, Headmaster of the Islington School of Science and Art. *Organic Chemistry,* by W. MARSHALL WATTS, &c. *Practical German Grammar.* First Course. By JULIUS MAIER, Ph.D. *A History of England for Junior Classes.* By LEONARD SCHMITZ, LL.D. We have so often expressed our approval of

this series of school books as a whole, that we need only say that the present additions to it are of equal excellence in their several departments with those previously published. Special mention is, however, due to the admirable German grammar by Dr. Maier. It is the very book for introducing pupils at once to the practical use as well as theoretical study of the language. The English history, by Dr. Schmitz, is also far above the ordinary school text book. The chronological tables and indexes are ample, and a chapter on literature, art, &c., is useful as an expansion of one of the chronological lists. The map will prove of service, and the illustrations of places and buildings are really what they pretend to be; but why are such misleading and ill-drawn pictures of events set before children?

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Dr. Clarke's Condensed Com-	
mentary, Vol. 3	Tegg.
Eliza Metcalf's Basket	S. S. Union.
The Bond of Kindness	Do.
Summer Shade	S. Tinsley.
Mary Desmond	Do.
The Golden Path	Do.
Hymns for Sunday-schools	Curtice.
French Home Life	Blackwoods.
Merry Maple Leaves	Grant.
Farm Ballads	Sampson Low.
Never Again	Do.
The Kingdom of Christ	Hamilton and Adams.
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.—British Quarterly, Lon-	
don Quarterly, Scottish Congregational, Kind Words,	
Bible Class Magazine, Sunday-school Teacher, Child's	
Own, Notes on the Scripture Lessons, Biblical Treas-	
ury, Animal World, Christian Mission Magazine, the	
Antiquary, Penny Melodist, Golden Hours, Sunshine,	
Westminster Review, Presbyterian, Anti-Slavery Re-	
porter, Atlantic Monthly, Masonic Magazine, &c.	

THE POLICE CELLS OF THE METROPOLIS.

The *Globe* publishes a detailed account of a series of visits made, chiefly on Saturday nights, to the police cells of the metropolis by a committee of the Social Science and Howard Associations. The report, drawn up by Mr. William Tallack, states that the metropolitan police form a body of nearly 10,000 men and officers, distributed over 150 stations, and under the jurisdiction of thirteen police-courts, held daily. The chief office is in Scotland-yard, Whitehall. The "City of London," proper, possesses a body of about 750 police, in addition to the above, distributed over six stations, with two courts held daily, at the Mansion House, and the Guildhall, the chief office being in the Old Jewry.

At each station there are from five to ten cells, or as many as from twelve to eighteen at some of the larger ones. These are generally of a uniform size, nine feet long, six wide, and eight high. There is no furniture beyond a low broad bench, in one corner of which is a water-closet. With the exception of the six "city" stations, the only light in the cells is derived from the struggling rays which pierce the small holes of an iron grating in the door opening into the passage or corridor. In most of the cells visited it was almost impossible to distinguish the floor from the ceiling, even when the outside gas was fully turned on, or in the daytime. Hence the metropolitan cells may in general be described as being literally "black holes." The city cells are, however, well lighted, having, instead of pierced iron gratings, a large pane of thick glass in the upper part of each cell door, or in the wall, and a jet of gas shining through it. On inquiry it was stated that these panes had scarcely ever been broken. Hence the decency, order, and inspection of the prisoners in the "city" cells are much better secured than in the darker metropolitan ones. And this easily remediable darkness is perhaps the only serious defect of construction which calls for prompt remedy.

It is true that prisoners are sometimes crowded together in a very objectionable manner, and occasionally an innocent and uncorrupted youth or girl may be shut up with hardened thieves or shameless prostitutes. But in general the police-officers are very careful to prevent this. And although the entire separation of prisoners is, under ordinary circumstances, desirable, yet there are reasons which render it objectionable for the short time of detention in the cells. For, in the first place, no prisoner is confined longer than eighteen hours (i.e., from the close of the police-courts each afternoon until their reopening next morning), except in the case of those arrested on Saturday afternoons, who, unless bailed, are confined till Monday morning. Bail is readily taken or procured except on serious charges, as felony. The prisoners may purchase food with their own money, or, if destitute, are supplied gratuitously with one meal—usually three pennyworth of coffee and bread-and-butter—at the expiration of twelve hours. In the second place, and here is the difficulty, about three-fourths of the persons arrested are more or less intoxicated, or at least so much under the influence of drink that if shut up alone they are apt in many instances to attempt suicide under the depressing reaction of entire solitude. We found at many of the stations visited that cases of suicide had occurred when drunken prisoners had been confined separately. The number of prisoners shut up together in one cell seldom exceeds three or four. The officers endeavour to classify them as far as practicable. If an apparently respectable and sober person is arrested, it is usual to shield him as much

as possible from contact with habitual offenders. It is, however, found by experience that when well-dressed and well-educated persons become liable to arrest, they are generally more troublesome and disorderly than the ordinary class of poor and ignorant offenders. In confirmation of this, we observed at one station a group of well-dressed young men just arrested, who were the most noisy and impudent of any prisoners we had noticed in our various visits. Hence, it would be most injudicious to make the cells more comfortable, as was recently pleaded for in some journals, or to have better cells for respectably dressed persons. To render confinement comfortable, is to invite the commission of offences. Even under present circumstances, the dry and warmed cells, and the certain supply of food, sometimes induce wretches, homeless outcasts, to break windows, or to commit other misdemeanours, for the very object of getting arrested and cared for.

On the whole, it appears that the London and metropolitan police cells are under very good management, and require but little improvement, with two exceptions: 1. The large number of metropolitan cells should be lighted, as in the six "city" stations, and so converted from black holes into decent places. 2. Whilst it is almost impracticable to isolate prisoners in the station cells, their isolation may be more easily accomplished whilst they are waiting to take their turn in the cells at the police-courts. These persons have usually become sobered down by their night's confinement, and may be brought to the courts in smaller parties, so as to be placed only one in a cell until called before the magistrate. It is probable that more mischief occurs through evil communication in the court cells by day than during the night in the station cells, which receive the offenders immediately on their arrest. With these two exceptions, the management of the London cells appears to reflect credit on the ability and humanity of the police officials.

Miscellaneous.

Two more milk-sellers have been convicted for adulteration at the Westminster Police-court.

An "old Parliamentary Reporter," writing to the *Daily News* with reference to Mr. Whalley's statement that "he had reason to believe that three-fourths of the reporters were Roman Catholics," says that although there certainly are Roman Catholics in the "gallery," instead of three-fourths, they do not constitute one-fourth of the whole number of reporters in the two Houses of Parliament.

THE RUMOUR OF A DISSOLUTION. — The *Daily News* says there is no truth whatsoever in the rumour that the Government contemplates a dissolution of Parliament either at the close of the present session or at any time during the ensuing recess.

THE LISBON STEAM TRAMWAYS COMPANY (LIMITED) invite subscriptions at par for 127,000*l.* in eight per cent. first mortgage debenture bonds of 100*l.* each, being the balance of their debenture capital of 150,000*l.*, in instalments extending to the 1st of October. These bonds are payable to bearer, and will be redeemed at a premium of ten per cent., or 110*l.* for each 100*l.* bond, by an accumulative sinking fund of one per cent. per annum, in yearly drawings. Full particulars as to the operations carried on by the company appear elsewhere.

THE CHALLENGER EXPEDITION. — In an article describing the results of the expedition, the *Daily News* states that it has been clearly enough ascertained that along a line which corresponds roughly with the Tropic of Cancer, the bottom of the ocean presents very much the same character which it does further north—that of a plateau showing comparatively gentle undulations on a large scale. One of the most marked features in the section is the abrupt rise about 300 miles from Santa Cruz, and this becomes still more interesting from the nature of the bottom, which appears to be rock, most probably volcanic, affording attachment to the spreading basis of a wonderful grove of half-mineralised coral, and covered with a thin coating of globigerina ooze.

FRESH MEAT FROM AUSTRALIA. — Mr. James Harrison, an enterprising Australian gentleman, is now on his way to this country to arrange for the transport to our shores of the veritable Australian joint without being first boiled up and compressed into tin cans. At the Victorian Exhibition he exhibited "fresh meat frozen and packed as if for a voyage, so that the refrigerating process may be continued for any required period"; and the catalogue adds, "by this process the hold of a ship can be filled with the carcasses of sheep and cattle, which are frozen in the act of being stowed." The expense of freezing 500 tons before starting will be 100*l.*; and of keeping the cargo in a freezing state during a voyage of three months 75*l.*, or 7*s.* per ton in all.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS. — On Thursday morning, at the Cardiff Borough police-court, three seamen, named Charles O'Connell, Charles May, and John Pearce, were brought up, charged on remand with deserting from the brigantine *Nora* at Cardiff, after signing articles. The case was heard on Tuesday before the magistrates, and adjourned at the request of the prisoners, who alleged that the vessel was unseaworthy, and entirely unfit to proceed on the intended voyage to Lisbon. The surveyor's report, now read by the clerk, proved the justness of the prisoners' complaints with regard to the vessel's rotten condition. Upon this evidence the magistrates said they thought the prisoners were quite

justified in refusing to proceed with the vessel, and they were discharged.

THE COAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT. — There was a private meeting of the Select Committee on Coal on Thursday afternoon to consider the terms of its report. Considerable progress was made, but the document itself will not be finally approved till Monday. The basis of the report has been drawn up by Mr. Ayton, the chairman. A telegram to the *Birmingham Post* says that the report will be of an entirely negative character. For the most part it will be made up of an enumeration of the facts laid before the committee relative to the increase in the price of coal, and the causes which have led to that result. No recommendation will be made which will in the slightest degree affect the future price. The committee will simply record that the coalmasters have recently enjoyed a season of prosperity, and that no legislation can prevent them obtaining as high a price as they can for their coal. The rise in the miners' wages will be shown to have had little or no effect on the rise in price.

MR. LOWE ON THE ZANZIBAR MAIL CONTRACT. — The Zanzibar Mail Contract Committee met again on Monday. Mr. Lowe said when the feeling respecting the East African slave-trade grew strong, Government directed the Post Office to take steps for establishing a mail service, the western service to be covered by postal arrangements, and the eastern to be a political service, paid for by subsidy. The Cape colony, however, declined to grant a subsidy, and the western service was dropped. The Union Company wished to return to their original offer of 29,000*l.* for the eastern; but eventually it was fixed at 25,000*l.* He thought it would be a bad precedent for Parliament to interfere with contracts in case of gross misconduct. In the course of examination, Mr. Lowe said he wished the western and eastern service to be taken together. He had availed himself of the evident desire of the company to obtain the western service to beat down their terms for the eastern. The Union Steamship Company had been running a service for six months at a dead loss, and he thought that they were entitled to some consideration.

THE CAMP AT WIMBLEDON sustained a disaster on Sunday. The great umbrella tent, in which there had been service on Sunday morning, came down suddenly in one of the violent gusts which marked the storm. Some few persons were under it, but were happily uninjured. The tent is now up again. The camp was a good deal flooded. In the contest between the two Houses of Parliament, the Commons won, having lent the Marquis of Lorne to their antagonists, who made the highest score of the Peers. The match between England, Scotland, and Ireland was in favour of England, the others as they stand. The first prize of 50*l.* in the Alexandra Competition was won by Lieut.-Colonel Remington, of the 2nd London Rifles, with a score of 51 at 500 and 600 yards. The Prince of Wales's prize of 100 guineas has been divided between Sergeant Hall, 18th Lincoln, and Private Boyd, of the 2nd Ayr. The competition for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon was decided yesterday. This year the honour has been carried off by Sergeant Menzies, of the 1st Edinburgh Corps. He is a brother of Captain Menzies, a well-known shot, and of two other gentlemen holding official rank in Glasgow and Edinburgh. The Princess Mary of Cambridge (Duchess of Teck) will distribute the prizes to the successful volunteers on Saturday.

MUCH LIKE PERSECUTION FOR OPINION. — Lord Selborne has addressed a letter to the Duke of Devonshire, as lord-lieutenant of the county of Derbyshire, with reference to certain complaints against Mr. J. C. Cox, the late candidate for Bath, of conduct which it was assumed disqualifed him to hold the commission of the peace for the county. The complaints were chiefly with reference to a Republican meeting at Derby, at which Sir Charles and Lady Dilke were present, when cheers were proposed for "the coming Republic." It was alleged that Mr. Cox paid for the attendance of some of the persons present at the meeting from other towns, and that he subsequently subscribed to a fund got up to compensate a man named Gregory, who was assumed to have been wrongfully convicted by the magistrates of Derby for violent conduct at the meeting. This latter act Lord Selborne regards as the most serious; but he accepts as some palliation of the error of judgment that Mr. Cox had acted in the belief that Gregory had been punished for the offence of other persons. With regard to the disloyalty, his lordship says that Mr. Cox had assured him that he at the time expressed his disapproval of the cheers for the coming Republic, and did his utmost to prevent them. Having in view Mr. Cox's explanations, and making allowance for possible misunderstandings, Lord Selborne does not feel it necessary to resort to the extreme measure of removing Mr. Cox's name from the commission of the peace.

THE PRICE OF COAL. — The price of coal in South Staffordshire is, contrary to general expectation, being maintained at the maximum standard of last winter, although, as is well known, the demand just now does not suffice to keep the collieries of the district in operation more than about half-time. The anomaly is explained by the circumstance that the coalmasters by a concerted plan have determined at all hazards to keep up prices, and they are now so restricting the out-put as to render impossible the accumulation of stocks on the part of consumers. It is no secret that the result of this policy is already proving disastrous to the iron-trade and other manufacturing industries of South Staffordshire. The

mills and forges of the district are running about half-time, and great depression is complained of in many branches of the hardware-trade. These considerations will, as a matter of course, have little weight with the coalmasters, who have simply to calculate how far their present policy will "pay." We have no wish to fan the flame of discontent prevailing on this subject; but we should not be true to our principles if we failed to denounce this coal "rig" as one of the most gigantic trade conspiracies of modern times. Its effect upon local industries will be severely felt, not only now, but permanently, for so great a stimulus to foreign competition could hardly have been devised by the most determined foes to our material progress.—*Birmingham Morning News.*

GREAT ROMAN CATHOLIC WILL CASE. — At the Court of Probate on Saturday, and by adjournment on Wednesday, before a special jury, the suit of Farrell v. Gordon was heard. The plaintiffs were the executors to the will of the late Baroness Weld, who died at Ostend on the 24th of November, 1871. Her property was estimated to be worth about £50,000, and the greater portion she bequeathed to the support of the Roman Catholic Church, and it was alleged that undue influence had been exercised over her in the disposition of her estate by Archbishop Manning and about twenty-five other priests. On Wednesday the mother and sister of the testatrix were called in opposition to the will, and deposed that they were always upon the most affectionate terms with the deceased, who before her death allowed them about £500 a year, which was considerably curtailed by the will in question. The mother added that her daughter had said she was under the complete control of her confessor, and when in difficulty she always consulted him, and was guided by his advice. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said this was all the evidence he could adduce, and he could not call the priest who had been in constant attendance upon the testatrix. The question of undue influence was thrown upon the defendants, and the plaintiff not having called those who were privy to the making of the will he was unable to cross-examine them. However, the learned serjeant made some strong comments, and said he believed the Jesuits of this country were undermining the constitution. Sir James Hannan told the jury that the allegations placed upon the record had not been proved. The jury then found for the plaintiffs, and the learned judge pronounced for the will and the codicils attached thereto, with costs against the defendants, which, however, it was intimated, would not be enforced.

THE GAME LAWS. — The report of the select committee on the Game Laws has been issued. The following is an abstract of the principal recommendations of the committee:—"Rabbits are to be struck out of all the Game Acts. The law of Scotland is to be assimilated to that of England as regards the right to game when the land is let, and the law of England is to be assimilated to that of Scotland so as to give a right of action to tenants in case of the increase of game during the term of occupancy. An easy and summary mode of arbitration in case of damage by game is recommended. In cases of non-settlement out of court, any differences between landlord and tenant are to be referred to the county court judges in England, and to the sheriffs in Scotland, against whose decision there is to be no appeal. It is recommended that any offences under the Day Poaching Act should not be criminal, and that a procedure similar to the interdicts as proposed by Mr. Hector should be introduced into England. The committee object to the making of game property, but express an opinion that the eggs of game may fairly be made the property of the occupier of the soil and the subject of larceny. As regards night poaching, it is recommended that unless the offenders are armed and more than two in number, a discretion should be given to the justices or the courts to inflict a fine instead of imprisonment, and that the convicted person should no longer be required to find sureties against the repetition of the offence. The Poaching Prevention Acts of 1852 should have effect only during the nights. Cumulative penalties, it is recommended, should be abolished. The rating of land where game is preserved is recommended. Deer forests are left very much as they are at present, with the exception of the occupiers of the forests being compelled by fencing to prevent damage to the crops and pasture of the tenants of the neighbouring farms. The time for the commencement of grouse-shooting in Ireland, the committee recommend, should be altered from the 20th to the 12th of August, and of partridge-shooting from the 20th to the 10th of September.

Gleanings.

The banquet at the London Guildhall in honour of the Shah is said to have cost not less than 50,000*l.*

Why should we never be frightened at the appearance of a ghost?—Because, if it is a ghost, its appearance must, in the nature of things, be immaterial.

A Pittsburg proof-reader is responsible for the declaration that "The Legislature pasted the bill over the Governor's head." The editor wrote "passed."

Mamma, presenting two well-known politicians in gingerbread to her son home for the holidays, invited him to choose. "I will eat them both, mamma, for conciliation's sake."

A party of tramping sailors once called at — Rectory asking for charity. The rector found fault with their coming to beg in a poor parish, whereupon one of the party replied, "Well, it keeps you ; we thought it might do a little for us."

A San Francisco widow keeps the skull of her deceased husband in a glass case. She once remarked to a friend who was viewing the remains, "Alas ! how often have I banged his head with a broomstick ! I am sorry for it now."

An old lady in the town of Worcester county lately refused the gift of a load of wood from a tree struck by lightning, through fear that some of the "fluid" might remain in the wood, and cause disaster to her kitchen stove.

A gigantic Japanese cuttle-fish is described in the current number of the *Zoologist*. The body was six feet in length, and its head two feet, whilst the largest pair of arms measured six feet long. The eyes are said to have been eight inches in diameter.

A MODEL SERMON.—The following very brief sermon was recently delivered in a certain church in Sunderland :—"My dear brethren, the sermon this morning will be of the very shortest description ; in fact, it is impossible for me to make it any shorter, because it will consist of but one word, and one word only. I wish to address it to the working men and others who intend to keep the Whitsun holiday, and I would to God that this one word may have the weight and influence of a thousand. It is—Sobriety." The effect upon the congregation of this admonition was probably greater than could have been produced by the most lengthy exhortation.

A QUEER MISTAKE.—As a matter of course, when clergymen exchange, they preach old sermons. That they may do so, is one of their reasons for exchanging. It does not follow, however, that they should not look over the MS. to see if the local points need alteration. We read of a Somerville (Mass.) preacher, who went over lately to Andover to preach. In his discourse was an allusion to the Insane Asylum at Somerville. And forgetting that he was in Andover, he said : "Sooner than a child of mine should be subjected to such influences, I would be willing to have him confined in yonder institution." And the good man pointed directly at the Andover Theological Seminary.

A VALUABLE BERTH.—Mr. Kendall, once United States Postmaster-General, wanting some information as to the source of a river, sent the following note to a village postmaster :—"Sir.—This department desires to know how far the Tombigbee river runs up ?—Respectfully yours, &c.," By return mail came :—"Sir.—The Tombigbee does not run up at all ; it runs down.—Very respectfully yours, &c.," Kendall not appreciating his subordinate's humour, wrote again :—"Sir.—Your appointment as postmaster is revoked ; you will turn over the funds, &c., pertaining to your office to your successor." Not at all disturbed by his summary dismissal, the postmaster replied :—"Sir.—The revenues for this quarter ending September 30, have been ninety-five cents ; its expenditure, same period, for tallow candles and twine, one dollar five cents. I trust my successor is instructed to adjust the balance."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

BIRTHS.

STALLYBRASS.—July 8, at Truro, the wife of the Rev. H. M. Stallybrass, of a daughter.

HOCART.—July 9, at Codognan, Gard, France, the wife of James Hocart, Pasteur, of a son.

IRVING.—July 13, at 16, Alexandra-road, Bedford, the wife of the Rev. W. Parker Irving, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LLOYD—ROPER.—July 5, at the Congregational Church, Ross, by the Rev. W. M. Robinson, assisted by the Rev. W. Spurgeon, Alfred Hoskins Lloyd, of Clifton, to Lavinia Susannah, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Roper, of the Man of Ross House, Ross, Herefordshire.

PAGET—PRENTICE.—July 9, at Stowmarket, by the Rev. Thomas Fison, B.A., cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Reeve, Frances Bradley Paget, of Henwick House, Newbury, Berkshire, son of the late F. B. Paget, of Ackworth, Yorkshire, to Harriet Elisabeth, daughter of Manning Prentice, of Stowmarket.

NICHOLLS—JUDSON.—July 10, at Clifton Down Congregational Church, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Rose, Thomas Nicholls, Esq., of Sneyd Park, Clifton, to Gertrude Mary, younger daughter of the Rev. J. E. Judson, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Wm. Judson.

SCOTT—HARRISON.—July 10, at the Friends' Meeting House, Earl's Colne, C. A. Scott, son of the late J. Scott, of Waterloo-street, Birmingham, to Jane, daughter of the late G. Harrison, of Bocking, Essex.

DEATHS.

STEVENS.—July 6, at Norway House, Lostwithiel, Herbert Vivian Kew Stevens, the infant son of the Rev. Ebenezer Stevens.

TURNER.—July 11, at Elm Avenue, Nottingham, Joseph Turner (formerly of Oakham), in his 74th year, deeply lamented.

LOGAN.—July 13, Janet Lorimer, aged 54 years, wife of William Logan, formerly of the Bradford Town Mission ; at 18, Abbotsford-place, Glasgow. She departed in the firm faith of a blessed immortality.

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The Report was adopted. Messrs. G. T. Dale and Henry
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May, 1873.

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52 (only), Old Kent-road, London, S.E.

**THE LISBON STEAM TRAMWAYS
COMPANY (Limited).**

Issue of 1,270 Eight per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture
Bonds of £100 each,
being the Balance of the Debenture Capital of the Lisbon
Steam Tramways Company (Limited).
Total Debenture Capital, £150,000.

Equal to about £3,000 per mile on the Company's Lines, con-
structed and equipped.

The Debenture Bonds are payable to Bearer, and will be
redeemed at a Premium of 10 per cent., or £110 for each
£100 Bond, by an accumulative Sinking Fund of One per
cent. per annum, in Yearly Drawings.

Interest Coupons payable quarterly, on 1st January, 1st
April, 1st July, 1st October, at the Union Bank of London,
Princes-street, London.

The First Drawing for Redemption will take place on the
1st August, 1876, and the Bonds then drawn will be paid
off on the 1st October, 1875.

**THESE DEBENTURES FORM A FIRST CHARGE
UPON THE UNDERTAKING, PROPERTY, AND
INCOME OF THE COMPANY.**

DIRECTORS.

His Excellency Field-Marshal the Duke of SALDANHA
(Envoy Extraordinary from the Government of Portugal),
London, Chairman.

William Dent, Esq. (Chairman of the Oude and Rohilkund
Railway Company), London, Deputy-Chairman.

Col. J. A. Cole (Deputy-Chairman of the Bedford and
Northampton Railway Company), London.

C. A. Roberts, Esq., Union Club, London.

Sir Thomas Pycroft, K.C.S.I., 17, Cleveland-gardens, London,
W.

Robert Wm. Hanbury, Esq., M.P., East Close, Christchurch,
Hants.

BANKERS IN ENGLAND.

The Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, London, E.C.

SECRETARY—Laurence Keith, Esq.

OFFICES.

8, Great Winchester-street Buildings, Old Broad-street,
London, E.C.

1. The Directors of the Lisbon Steam Tramways Company
(Limited) are prepared to receive applications for 1,270 Eight
per Cent. Debenture Bonds of £100 each (being the balance
of the Company's Debenture Capital) at Par, payable as
follows:—

£100 on Application.

30 on Allotment.

30 on 1st September, 1873.

30 on 1st October, 1873 (less accrued interest).

£100

2. Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum will accrue
on each instalment from the date of payment, and will be
credited in reduction of the instalment due 1st October, 1873.

3. Subscribers will have the option of paying up all the
instalments on allotment, and will be thereupon entitled to
interest at £8 per cent. per annum on the full amount of
each Bond from the date of such payment.

4. The Debenture Bonds will be issued bearing Coupons for
interest at £8 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the
1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October in each
year, at the Union Bank of London, Princes-street, London.
The first Coupon will be payable on the 1st January, 1874,
but Subscribers paying up in full on allotment will receive
their first interest payment on the 1st October, 1873.

5. Under the operation of an accumulative Sinking Fund
of One per Cent. per Annum, to be reserved and applied out
of the income of the Company, the entire Debenture Debt,
with a Premium of 10 per Cent., will be extinguished by
Annual Drawings within 31 years from the 1st October, 1875.

6. These Debenture Bonds constitute a First Charge, both
for Interest and Sinking Fund, upon the entire property and
income of the Company, comprising grants by the Portuguese
Government of Concessions to adopt Steam Tramways upon
the roads from Lisbon to Torres Vedras and from Lisbon to
Cintra, for a period of 90 years, Land and Buildings, and
the entire Tramways and Works, with the Rolling Stock and
Equipment pertaining thereto.

7. The Line from Lisbon to Cintra is completed and
thoroughly equipped, and was officially inaugurated on the
2nd July, trains having run over it for some time previously
to consolidate the road; it is now open for public traffic.
Engines are now also running over the Line from Lisbon to
Torres Vedras to consolidate the road prior to its being
opened for public traffic.

8. The line from Lisbon to Cintra—now open—occupies
the most frequented excursion route out of the City of Lisbon.
The well-known natural beauty of Cintra and its neighbour-
hood has constituted it the chief pleasure resort of the popu-
lation of the capital at all seasons of the year, but especially
in summer, when it is thronged by persons anxious to enjoy
the beautiful atmosphere and mountain views of this celebrated
place. Most of the nobility and wealthy merchants have their
seats here, and the actually existing traffic warrants the ex-
pectation of a very considerable revenue from passengers
alone. In anticipation of the opening of the line, new houses
are being erected in the immediate vicinity of the Cintra ter-
minus. This road also passes by the crowded suburb of
Bemfica, which will furnish an important local traffic. The
traffic along the route of this line is generally very large, and
on holidays and feast days (frequent in Portugal) the com-
pany's extensive rolling stock will prove especially valuable.

9. The Torres Vedras Line accommodates a highly culti-
vated district, and will derive a considerable revenue from
passengers and from transport of produce and general mer-
chandise, in addition to which the carriage of wine from
Torres Vedras to Lisbon is expected to yield a very large
traffic. According to advices received by the Directors from
the Company's General Manager, upwards of 40,000 pipes of
wine were last year sent from this district, and the wine
growers and proprietors are already urging their claims to all
possible facilities for loading and forwarding their goods.

10. The advices received from the Traffic Manager, a gen-
tleman of great experience, and with a perfect knowledge of
the country and the language (who has for some time been
making the necessary arrangements for opening and working
the Tramways), confirm the anticipations of the Directors

that the traffic will be of a very satisfactory and remunerative
character. He has estimated the net revenue of the Tram-
ways for the first year at £36,048, with every prospect of a
satisfactory increase as the system is developed. This result
would give nearly double the sum required for interest and
Sinking Fund of the Debentures.

11. The Share Capital of the Company is £200,000, all
fully subscribed, and thus amount, with the Debentures for
£150,000, will represent the total capital of the undertaking.

12. Of the Debenture Capital of £150,000, the sum of
£23,000 has been already subscribed by shareholders of the
company in anticipation of the public issue.

13. In view of the large margin of security offered by the
Share Capital, and of the above highly favourable prospects
of revenue, the Directors feel warranted in recommending the
Debenture Bonds now offered as a well-secured investment.

14. Provisional Scrip Certificates will be issued upon allot-
ment, and will be exchanged for the Debenture Bonds to
bearer after due payment of all the instalments.

15. Where no Allotment is made, the Deposit paid will be
returned in full, and should a less number of Bonds be allotted
than applied for, the surplus deposit will be applied towards
payment of the amount due on Allotment. Failure to pay
any instalment at the due date will render all previous pay-
ments liable to forfeiture.

16. Applications, on the annexed Form, accompanied by a
Deposit of £10 per Bond, may be made to the Company's
Bankers, the Union Bank of London, Princes-street, London,
E.C., or to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained of
the Secretary, or of any London Stockbroker.

By order,
LAURENCE KEITH,
Secretary.
8, Great Winchester-street-buildings, Old Broad-street,
London, E.C., 11th July, 1873.

**THE LISBON STEAM TRAMWAYS COMPANY
(Limited).**

Issue of 1,270 Eight per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture
Bonds of £100 each.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of the Lisbon Steam Tramways Company
(Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—

Having paid to your Bankers, the Union Bank of London,
Princes-street, London, the sum of £....., being a Deposit
of £10 per Bond, on First Mortgage Debenture
Bonds of £100 each of the Lisbon Steam Tramways Com-
pany (Limited), I request you will issue to me that number,
and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number
that may be issued to me, and to make all payments required
by the Prospectus, dated 11th July, 1873, consequent on the
acceptance of my application.

Name (in full)

Address

Description

Date

Signature

(Addition to be signed if Applicant wishes to pay in full on
Allotment.)

I desire to avail myself of the privilege to pay up the above
in full on allotment, in terms of Prospectus.

MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and VALUER, PREPARES and NEGOTIATES COMPENSATION CLAIMS for Property Compulsorily taken for Railways and other Improvements, and also Values property for every purpose.—26, Finsbury-place, Moorgate-street, E.C.

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 37, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, W.C. Beds, from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d. See Testimonials, of which there are a thousand in the Visitors' Book.

"We are more than satisfied; we are truly delighted to find in London so quiet and comfortable a domicile. We shall certainly highly recommend Shirley's to all our friends."—J. ROBERTS, Bourne.

"As on all previous visits, I can testify that this is the most comfortable home I find when away from home."—W. B. HARVEY, Frome.

"After visiting various places in England, I have come to consider Shirley's (in view of its combining the greatest comfort and respectability, with the most moderate charges) as the Temperance Hotel *par excellence*."—J. K. KARCHER, Toronto, C.W.

G. SULLY'S PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL BOARDING HOUSE and FAMILY HOTEL, 23, EUSTON-road, KING'S CROSS (Corner of Belgrave-street), LONDON. Opposite the Midland and Great Northern, and close to the London and North-Western Terminals; also the King's Cross Station of the Metropolitan Railway. Beds from 1s. 6d. Breakfast or Tea 1s. 3d. Attendance 9d. Trains and omnibuses to all parts of the City continually.

EXTRACT FROM VISITORS' BOOK.

"Every attention and very comfortable."
"The house comfortable and all things done well."
"Everything very satisfactory and charge's moderate."
"Every comfort and attention; very homely."
"A first-class home at cheap rates."

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The SHAH, and the PERSIANS at HOME. Illustrations of Persian Manners. The Home of the Shah, &c. With Original Persian Music (produced in England for the first time), concluding with a New Illusion, An ARABIAN NIGHT: a Fairy Dream.—LAST WEEKS of The ENCHANTED GLEN, which, owing to Mr. Buckland's provincial arrangements, cannot be represented after July 12.—A (N) ICE LECTURE, by Professor Gardner.—FLOWERS and BUDS, by Mr. King.—The DIVER.—The DIVING BELL. Many Entertainments. Open from 12 to 5, and 7 to 10. Admission 1s.

TH E LITTLE WANZER SEWING MACHINE, Price 24 4s.
EASY to LEARN.
EASY to USE.
EASY to PAY FOR.
The WANZER SEWING MACHINES are EASY to LEARN.
Because they are worked with a Shuttle, the simplest way of forming the Lockstitch.
EASY to USE.
Because they are portable, and can be worked on a table.
EASY to PAY FOR.
Because the price is low.
Consistent with a carefully and well-made Machine.
Price Lists and all information free.
4, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.

W. G. NIXEY'S Refined BLACK LEAD "CLEANLINESS."
The Proprietor begs to CAUTION the Public against being imposed upon by unprincipled tradesmen, who, with a view of deriving greater profit, are manufacturing and vending SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of the above article.

Ask for
W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD.
And see that you have it.—12, Soho-square, London, W.

CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

Opiates, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

SELECT TESTIMONIAL.
Dr. Cooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Consumptive Night Sweats, Quinsy, and all afflictions of the throat and chest.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all respectable chemists, and wholesale by Jas. M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough.

* Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.

DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS AND SOLAR ELIXIR.

These well-known family medicines have had a continually increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the British Colonies since their first introduction in 1838, and are especially noted for their strengthening and restorative properties. Hence their variable success in the relief and cure of Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Asthma and Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Nervous System, whether arising from sedentary mode of life, unhealthy occupation, insalubrious climate, or other cause whatsoever.

The Oriental Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 1d. and 4s. 6d. each. The Solar Elixir in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. Both to be obtained of all Chemists.

IMPORTANT FACTS.
All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life should read Dr. Cooke's "Anti-Lancet," or "Handy-Guide to Domestic Medicine," which can be had gratis from any chemist, or post free from Dr. Cooke, Scarborough. Concerning this book, the late eminent author Sheridan Knowles observed:—"It will be an incalculable boon to every person who can read and think."

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON, direct attention to the following Articles, which may be obtained of all Grocers and Italian Warehousemen.

PURE PICKLES IN MALT VINEGAR.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLE,
Curry Paste and Curry Powder.

TIRHOOT CHUTNEY.—Prepared by W. H. Jones and Co., Tirhoot.

CABLE JELLIES in Pint and Quart Bottles.

**JAMS, JELLIES, and ORANGE MARMA-
LADE,** warranted made from Fresh Fruit and with Refined Sugar only.

PREPARED SOUPS in Pint and Quart Tins.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of MEAT.—None genuine without the Inventor's facsimile in blue being on the Trade-mark label and outer cover. Pure condensed Essence of Beef Tea, excellent economic flavouring stock for soups, sauces, and made dishes.

"Food for the nerves." (Liebig.)

A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE,

With a Delicate and clear Complexion, by using

THE CELEBRATED

UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS,

4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by

J. C. and J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.

Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

COALS.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and Co., Coal Merchants to the Queen and to the Royal Family. Best Wall's-end, 40s.; best Inland, 35s.; best Coke, 30s. Cash prices—Central Office, 13, Cornhill; West End Office, next Grosvenor Hotel, Pimlico.

COAL S.—LEA and CO.'S PRICES.—

Hetton or Lambton, 39s.; Hartlepool, 38s.; best Wigan, 35s.; best Silkstone, 35s.; new Silkstone, 34s.; best Clay Cross, 35s.; Clay Cross Seconds, 33s.; Primrose, 33s.; Derby Bright, 32s.; Barnsley, 32s.; Kitchen, 29s.; Hartley, 28s.; Cobles, 27s.; Nuts, 27s.; Coke, 30s. per 12 sacks. Net cash. Delivered thoroughly screened. Depots, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's Park-basin.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS FOR SPRING, 1873.—Twelve beautiful varieties for Open Garden, &c., including double German Aster, and Ten-Week Stocks, Sweet Peas, Mignonette, and Scarlet Linum. With full cultural directions and descriptive labels, post free, 14 Penny Stamps. Twenty-five and Fifty Varieties, 26 and 50 stamps DANIELS BROTHERS, Seed Growers, Norwich

DENTOCRETE,

OR

SOLUBLE TOOTH POWDER TABLETS.

The most agreeable and perfect embodiment of Tooth Powder ever invented.

The experience of these Tablets is so immensely superior to the harsh and unpleasant sensations produced by cleansing the teeth with an unequal brushful of half-wetted and half-dry powder, often more gritty than otherwise, and the advantages, which are explained in the directions enclosed with each box, are so apparent, that it becomes unnecessary to say more to recommend the Dentocrete Tablets to the favourable consideration of the general public than that they are as efficacious and cleansing in their properties as they are agreeable and free from numerous objections inherent in the nature of ordinary tooth powder. The cleansing properties of these Tablets are to remove all discolorations and dark spots, and to give to the teeth that brilliancy and freshness which may truly be considered "the attribute of PEARS."

Price of the DENTOCRETE, OR SOLUBLE TOOTH POWDER TABLETS, 2s. 6d. per box.

To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, Perfumers, &c., throughout the kingdom. Wholesale of Messrs. BARCLAY and SON, Farrington-street, and HOVENDEN and SONS, Great Marlborough-street.

WATERS' QUININE WINE

Is now universally accepted as the best restorative for the weak. It behoves the public to see that they obtain WATERS' QUININE WINE, as Chancery proceedings have elicited the fact that at least one unprincipled imitator did not use Quinine at all in the preparation of his Wine.

Sold by all Grocers, at 30s. per dozen.

WATERS AND SON,

ORIGINAL MAKERS,

WORCESTER HOUSE, 34, EASTCHEAP, LONDON,
Agents—LEWIS AND CO., Worcester.

THE COAL TAR PILL (WRIGHT'S PILULA CARBONIS DETERGENS).—They act doubly—cleaning, at the same time disinfecting. A boon to the rich and poor.

THE COAL TAR PILL (WRIGHT'S PILULA CARBONIS DETERGENS).—From their purifying qualities these Pills cannot be too highly recommended to Females. They correct sickness of the stomach, cure headache, and are the best known remedy for those painful affections—Hemorrhoids (piles).

THE COAL TAR PILL (WRIGHT'S PILULA CARBONIS DETERGENS).—They sweeten the breath, give quietude to the nerves, regulate the liver, the stomach, the kidneys; restore sleep, and give new strength to the failing system. Sensation after Taking—An agreeable warmth along the mucous membrane; a sound, refreshing sleep that night. After effects—A jolly, exuberant feeling. In boxes, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each. Sold by all Chemists. W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London. Manufacturers of the celebrated Coal Tar Soap (Wright's Sapo Carbonis Detergens).

FURNITURE.

PERSONS DESIROUS of FURNISHING should apply to ALFRED BURRIDGE and CO. (late G. REES and Co.), Furniture Dealers, Drapers, and General Outfitters, 18 and 19, Russell-street, Covent-garden, where they can get what they require on very easy terms, on hire, or otherwise. (Established 1862.)

A FACT.—ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR-COLOUR WASH will in two days cause grey hair or whiskers to become their original colour. This is guaranteed by Alex. Ross. It is merely necessary to damp the hair with it. Price 10s. 6d.; sent for stamps.—248, High Holborn, London.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in Alex. Ross's CANTHARIDES OIL. It is a sure restorer of Hair and a producer of Whiskers. The effect is speedy. It is patronised by Royalty. The price is 3s. 6d.; sent for stamps.

LEX. ROSS'S HAIR CURLING FLUID.—It curls immediately straight and ungovernable Hair. It is of no consequence how straight or ungovernable the hair is when it is used. Sold at 3s. 6d.; sent for 54 stamps.

LEX. ROSS'S GREAT HAIR RESTORER.—It restores Grey Hair to its original colour in a few days. It increases growth and removes dandruff. Sold in large bottles at 3s. 6d.; sent for stamps or P. O. Order.—A. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London.

REMOVING or WAREHOUSING FURNITURE, &c., application should be made to the BEDFORD PANTECHNICON COMPANY (Limited) for their Prospectus. Removals effected by large railway vans. Estimates free. Advances made if required.—Address, Manager, 194, Tottenham-court-road, W.C.

WINES OF AUSTRALIA.

The "Tintara" is a robust sustaining wine. It cannot develop acidity. It is grown on ironstone soil. It possesses high tonic properties, and is essentially a strengthening wine. Fuller particulars of this and other wines can be had on application at P. B. BURGOYNE'S, Head Offices, 50, Old Broad-street, and London Wall, London, E.C.

S. YOUNG'S HALF-GUINEA TROUSERS, warranted all wool, and properly shrunk. The new Summer patterns, directions for self-measure, and illustrated price list, post free.

135 and 136, High Holborn, London.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON,

MERCHANT TAILORS, BOYS' OUTFITTERS, &c.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' vast Stock (the largest in London) is divided into Nine Classes. Each piece of cloth and every garment is marked the class to which it belongs, and the price in plain figures.

SAMUEL BROTHERS.—GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTH'S ATTIRE.

Accurate Fit.
High-class Style.
Durable Materials.
Value for Money.
Best Workmanship.
Permanent Colours.
Superior Trimmings.
Fashionable Designs.
Gentlemanly Appearance.
Wear-resisting Properties.

NOTED FOR SUMMER SUITS. PRICE LIST.

Business, and Travelling.	Visiting, Frock, and Clerical.	Boys and Youths.	CLASS.	SUMMER COATS.		
				Business, and Travelling.	Visiting, Frock, and Clerical.	Summer Overseas.
3s.	4s. 6d.	18s.	A	17s. 6d.	25s.	21s.
4s.	49s.	20s.	B	21s.	28s.	28s.
5s.	57s.	24s.	C	26s.	38s.	33s.
5s.	68s.	28s.	D	33s.	42s.	42s.
7s.	83s.	31s.	E	42s.	50s.	50s.
8s.	91s.	31s.	F	45s.	55s.	55s.
9s.	104s.	33s.	G	55s.	65s.	—
10s.	112s.	—	H	60s.	70s.	—
11s.	130s.	—	I	70s.	84s.	—

All sizes of Guide to Patterns of every class self-measurement sent free. All Cloths thoroughly shrunk. Perfect in style and fit. Unapproached in style.

NEW SUMMER TROUSERS. A 12s. 6d. 14s. 16s. 17s. 6d. 22s. 24s.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE-HILL.

SAMUEL BROTHERS beg to notify to Parents and Guardians that they have just introduced a new Fabric for Boys' and Youths' Clothing that will resist any amount of hard wear.

THE NEW "WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS are manufactured in every style of Juvenile Costume. Suit for a Boy four

ONE THOUSAND SHEETS of good CREAM-LAID NOTE, and 1,000 ENVELOPES, suitable for the Clergy, Gentry, and Family use, on receipt of P.O.O. for 10s. 6d.; 500 each, 5s. 6d.; 2,000 each, 20s.

THOMAS M. WOOD, Wholesale Stationer, 24, Milk street, London, E.C. Established fifty years.

N.B.—Every description of stationery (in reasonable quantities) at the wholesale price.

CHARTA PERFECTA.—This new and beautiful note-paper is the most perfect ever made. "Is pleasant to the eye; delightful to write upon."—Observer.

"Never varies, is free from all impediments to rapid writing."—Daily News.

Specimen packets, containing six varieties, post free One Shilling.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB, to the Queen and Prince of Wales, Dressing-case Makers, Die Sinkers, Stationers, and Heraldic Engravers, 33, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "The Companies' Acts," 1862 and 1867, kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-brdge, S.E.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the great purifier of the blood, it effects the most salutary changes in disease; cures scrofula, scorbutic disorders, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, all blisters and eruptions of the skin, it removes every impurity of the blood, and all humours and morbid collections of the body, in short, it acts like a charm. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 0d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 1s. 0d. Pills &c. Ointment, each in boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by post for 15, 36, and 60 stamps. Sold by all Druggists. Chief Depôt, 181, Fleet-street, London. Get the red and blue wrapper with the old Dr.'s head in the centre.

"FOR THE BLOOD is the LIFE."—See Deuteronomy, chap. xii., verse 23.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER, For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck,
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs,
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy Sores,
Cures Cancerous Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts. Sold in bottles, 2s. 3d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 27 or 132 stamps by

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High-street, Lincoln.
Wholesale—All Patent Medicine Houses.

RUPTURES.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

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The ADDRESS to the Pupils and Friends will be delivered by the Rev. ALEXANDER HANNAY (Secretary to the Congregational Union). And the Rev. John Kennedy, D.D., of London; the Rev. A. McAuslane, D.D., of London; Rev. T. W. Aveling, of London; the Rev. E. H. Jones, of London; and other gentlemen have promised to attend and address the Meeting. To commence at 12.30.

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VOL. XXXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1443.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873.

GRATIS.

DEBATE ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JULY 8.

At the evening sitting of the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 8th, Mr. Henry Richard's deferred motion came on for consideration. It was to this effect—

That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to instruct her principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with foreign Powers with a view to the further improvement of international law, and the establishment of a general and permanent system of international arbitration.

At the morning sitting, petitions in favour of international arbitration had been presented by more than fifty members. The list included several by Mr. John Bright, and one by Mr. Mundella from ladies of the United Kingdom, bearing 3,500 signatures.

When the House reassembled at nine o'clock,

MR. HENRY RICHARD rose and said:—Mr. Speaker, I venture to bespeak the kind indulgence of the House while I attempt to bring before its attention a subject which all, I think, will acknowledge to be one of great importance, and which no one feels more deeply than myself to be one of great difficulty. It is no affectation of modesty, but a very unaffected sense of my own incompetency, which prompts me to say that I cordially wish the treatment of this question had fallen into hands more qualified to do it justice than I can pretend to be. Twenty-four years ago the late Mr. Cobden submitted to this House a motion in some respects similar to the one I am about to submit this evening. Would that he had been spared to us to bring forward the subject again with the authority of his great name and illustrious services, and under what I venture to believe are rather more favourable auspices than existed at the time to which I refer. My only title for dealing with this matter arises from the fact that I have spent some five and twenty of the best years of my life in humble endeavours to promote this cause—the cause of peace on earth and good will among men, if not with much success, at least I hope with entire sincerity. (Hear, hear.) It is a great satisfaction to me to feel that the question is one which stands quite apart from—may I not say? that is raised far above—all considerations and interests of party. It appeals to great principles of justice, humanity, and religion, in which all parties are equally interested, and to which all parties are equally prepared to do willing homage. Indeed, I am strongly encouraged by the consciousness that I am sustained on this occasion by a large amount of public opinion not only in this country, but in all countries of the civilised world. Since I gave notice of my motion I have received many communications from excellent and distinguished persons on the continent of Europe and in America, expressing their warmest sympathy with the object of my motion, and the earnest hope that it may find acceptance with the British Parliament. The petitions that have been presented to this House indicate in some degree the interest excited out of doors in our own country in reference to my proposal. But numerous as those petitions have been, I believe that they afford but an imperfect representation of the depth and extent of that feeling. Many, I think I may say most, of the large religious bodies in this country at their annual assemblies or conferences have passed resolutions or adopted petitions to this House in support of the motion. It gives me very sincere pleasure to add, that some of the most distinguished prelates of the Church of England and many of its clergy, have declared with no less earnestness and emphasis, in favour of the general principle of arbitration. But above all the working men have thrown themselves into the movement with an ardour and unanimity that are quite remarkable. At Trades Union Councils and Congresses, at conferences of different trades, and at all sorts of representative meetings of the working men that have been held in various parts of the kingdom for the last two years, this question has been brought forward, and resolutions in support of the movement have been carried with scarcely a dissentient voice. From a paper that has been circulated among the members, it appears that the number of working men who have petitioned for the proposition, either directly or through the representative bodies to which I have referred, amounts to upwards of one million and thirty-eight thousand persons. (Hear, hear.) And I feel bound to say that this agitation has been perfectly spontaneous on their part. It originated with themselves, it has been organised by themselves, and conducted by themselves, and conducted, I am happy to add, for I have had ample opportunity of watching its course, with a good sense and moderation, as well as an earnestness and energy very honourable to the working classes themselves, and full of encouragement and hope to those who are engaged in promoting this object. (Hear, hear.) I must premise one other remark. It will not be necessary for me this evening to put forward any of what are called extreme peace views. It is the pleasure of some persons to describe the party with which I have the honour to be associated as the "peace-at-any-price party." I don't know exactly what that means. No doubt it is intended to mean something very bad and opprobrious. If what is charged against us be that we hate war too much and love peace too well, I must own that the accusation lies lightly enough on my conscience. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) But be that as it may, I need not on this occasion affront any one's prejudices by maintaining or assuming anything, which all reasonable and humane men are not prepared frankly to admit. I presume all will admit that war is an infinite evil inflicting such manifold mischiefs, material and moral, upon mankind—and its moral mischiefs are in my opinion deeper and greater even than the material—(hear, hear, hear)—that it is our duty to do everything we possibly can to avert its recurrence. (Hear, hear.) Most of those who hear me will, I believe, also admit that the present state of things under which so-called civilised and Christian nations, when differences arise between them, and those often differences of very trivial import, are ready to plunge into wholesale and mutual slaughter and rapine, is deplorable and disgraceful, an affront to reason, an outrage on justice, a scandal to civilisation, and especially a reproach to that religion of peace and charity and

brotherly love which these nations profess to receive and reverence. (Cheers.) Why is this? It is owing largely, I think, to the fact that no precautions are taken, no provisions made to meet those contingencies which occur, and must occur in the relations of States. Differences will arise between nations as between individuals, and they may arise, and I believe often do arise, without any unfair or unjust intentions on either side, from imperfect acquaintance with facts, from simple misunderstandings, from differences of opinion as to the nature and extent of international obligations, all no doubt somewhat aggravated by that obliquity of vision which affects us all, individuals or communities, where our own interests are concerned. But unhappily no means, no regular and recognised means exist, no stated tribunal to which such differences can be referred for an honourable and pacific settlement. The only acknowledged solvent of international disputes in the last resort is the sword. The consequence is that governments are driven, or imagine themselves driven, to that fatal system of rivalry in armaments which, in my opinion, is at this moment the greatest curse and calamity of Europe. (Loud cheers.) They argue thus—that if there are no other means but force by which nations can defend their rights or redress their wrongs, then each nation must provide itself with the largest possible amount of force, and when one Power adds to its armaments, all the others with headlong haste rush to a proportionate augmentation of theirs. This has at last culminated in the state of things which we now witness, under which it is calculated that there are some say four some say five millions of men in the armies of Europe—men in the prime and vigour of life, for war will accept as its servants and victims only the picked men of society. (Hear, hear.) The result is that the nations are weighed down by burdens of taxation that are so enormous as to be almost intolerable. It is not very easy to estimate what is the cost of these armaments. But a very respectable French writer, M. de Laroque, who has written an able and elaborate work on "The Standing Armaments of Europe," and has taken great pains to procure authentic data for his calculations, estimates the cost at £400,000,000 sterling. This sum he divides under three items. First, the naval and military budgets—the sums directly extracted from the pockets of the people for maintaining these armaments he estimates—and I believe considerably under-estimates—at £120,000,000. Then he takes the interest on capital invested in various military property, such as fortifications, barracks, ships of war, arms and munitions, capital wholly unproductive, and this item amounts to £30,000,000. The third, and the most important item, which is very apt to be overlooked, is the loss to society by the withdrawal of such a host of able-bodied men from all the occupations of productive industry—for a soldier produces nothing, only helps to consume the productions of other men—and M. de Laroque estimates this at £230,000,000. If to this be added the interest, and the cost of management of the national debts of Europe, nearly the whole of which has been contracted for war or warlike purposes, and which may be taken at £150,000,000, we have a grand total of £550,000,000 annually taken from the capital and industry of nations for the cost of past wars and the preparations for future wars. And what is the condition of the people in the various countries, from which this prodigious sum is annually extracted for war purposes? That they are a wonderfully ingenious, energetic, industrious population is proved by the fact that they are not absolutely crushed beneath these burdens laid upon them by their governments. But it is rather a melancholy reflection that, admirable as are the enterprise, invention, skill, and laborious industry of the producing classes in Europe, they are deprived of so large a proportion of the fruits of their labours by the perpetual drain made upon them to sustain this armed rivalry kept up by their rulers. Let us picture to ourselves these toiling millions over the whole face of Europe, from the rock of Gibraltar to the Oural Mountains, and from the Shetland Islands to the Caucasus, swarming forth day by day to their labour, working ceaselessly from early morn to dewy eve, in the cultivation of the soil, in the production of fabrics, in the exchange of commodities, in mines, factories, forges, docks, workshops, warehouses; on railways, rivers, lakes, oceans, penetrating the bowels of the earth, subduing the stubbornness of brute matter, mastering the elements of nature, and making them subservient to human convenience and weal, creating by all this a mass of wealth which might carry abundance and comfort to every one of their myriad homes. And then imagine the hand of power coming in and every year sweeping some five hundred millions of the money so laboriously earned, into the bottomless abyss of military expenditure. (Loud cheers.) But there is something worse than even this pressure on the means of life, I mean compulsory military service. The House, of course, is aware that in every country in Europe but our own, the naval and military services are recruited, not by voluntary enlistment, but by the conscription. Now this is becoming a tyranny so terrible as almost to provoke an insurrection in some countries. Even in Germany, which has given the example—in my opinion, the evil example—of sweeping the whole male population into the army, there is a strong reaction setting in against the system. Some months ago I read this in one of our journals:—"The German Government continues to be much disquieted by the large dimensions of the emigration to America. It is stated that according to authentic advices from Berlin, the numbers are growing in such proportions that by the 1st of January the figures will be double what they were in the years preceding the late war. As usual, the bulk of the emigrants are young men, anxious to avoid military service. It was in reference to this movement that the circular from the War Minister, by the Emperor's order, was issued last July. As it has seemingly had no appreciable effect in checking the ever-widening strain, a second circular, couched in more threatening terms than the first, has just been issued. At the same time, a special service is being instituted for the more effective surveillance and supervision of the districts from which the emigrants mainly come. But in spite of all this, the emigration to America has been only slightly affected." And indeed, those who profess to be acquainted with the feelings of the working classes on the Continent, assure us that there is a general and growing feeling of discontent among them on this subject, of which the Governments will do well to take account. They feel that in past times their lives have been used as mere pawns, with which princes and governments have been wont to play their own selfish games of ambition and intrigue. And there is an angry muttering among them that they will not submit to this much longer. (Hear, hear.) But there is another view of this subject which those in authority ought to take to heart. In spite of the enormous sums I have described constantly extracted from the pockets of the people, the finances of many European States are in a normal condition of embarrassment and deficit. In Austria there has not been a year since 1789 in which revenue has come up to expenditure. The accumulated deficits of that State from 1851 to 1866 amounted to £130,000,000. France, even before the last terrible war, was sinking rapidly into debt; her debt increased from £213,000,000 in 1851 to £550,000,000 in 1870. The new kingdom of Italy is absolutely reeling and staggering beneath the burdens of her military expenditure. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") The annual deficit from 1861 to 1869 was £22,000,000.

Spain, I need not say, is in a still worse financial condition. Turkey, we are told, was brought into the European family of nations by the Russian war, but the only privilege she has seemed to derive from that is the privilege of borrowing money and sinking into debt. (Laughter and cheers.) From 1854 there has been a continued series of deficits at the rate of about £5,000,000 a year, covered with loans in two years out of three. Even the condition of Russian finance is one of chronic deficit. The revenue has increased fourteen millions in four years, and yet the deficit continues. Mr. Dudley Baxter, in his valuable work on "National Debts," has shown that the national indebtedness of the world has increased within twenty-two years to the prodigious amount of £2,218,000,000. Europe's part in this increase is £1,500,000,000. What is the cause of this alarming condition of things? The cause is mainly war and warlike armaments. Mr. Baxter has calculated that only twelve per cent. or one-eighth of the national debts of the world have been raised for productive purposes; eighty-eight per cent. has been for war, warlike preparations, and other unproductive purposes. (Cheers.) And what aggravates the absurdity is, that while all this is going on, the nations of the world are being constantly drawn into closer relation of mutual dependence and friendly intercourse. Railways and steamships, to employ the bold image of the Prime Minister, are like gigantic shuttles rushing to and fro over the earth and weaving the nations into one. Men of different races are being combined in common enterprises not only of trade, but of art, and science, and philanthropy. (Cheers.) Men will always seek some justification for their conduct, however absurd. They seek their justification on this matter in an old Latin proverb, *Si uis pacem pam bellum*. Now I venture to say that an axiom more absurd than this, more at variance with common sense, with all our experience of human nature, and with the testimony of history never was palmed on the credulity of mankind. (Cheers.) You may just as well say, that if you wish to preserve your house from fire, the best thing you can do is to accumulate any amount of gunpowder, and petroleum, and lucifer matches in your cellars, and let a number of mischievous boys go to play at hide-and-seek among them; for these boys may well represent the princes and diplomats of Europe, who do play the strangest pranks in the midst of the inflammable materials they have heaped around them, and which yet they say are the only true security against a conflagration. (Laughter and cheers.) Now, sir, the state of things I have thus described seems to me utterly deplorable and humiliating in the heart of what calls itself Christendom in the nineteenth century. (Hear, hear.) Every government in Europe is spending beyond all comparison the largest proportion of its resources upon the art of destruction, while myriads of its subjects are sunk in pauperism, ignorance, and degradation. The people ask for bread, and the government offer them bullets; they ask for a useful education, and they offer them the military drill; they ask for better dwellings, in which they may lead a decent domestic life, and they offer them barracks and fortifications. (Hear, hear.) Science, which ought to be the handmaid of civilisation, has sold herself to the devil—(laughter)—and exhausts her skill and invention in devising infernal machines of more and more destructive power, which have no other result than to exhaust the wealth of nations, since in two or three years they are superseded by other inventions still more infernal and destructive. (Cheers.) And let the House observe that there is absolutely no limit to this process—that not only it may, but it must go on repeating itself at an accumulating ratio. I believe it is no exaggeration to say that the military expenditure of Europe has doubled within the last thirty years, and there is no reason in the world why it should not, but every reason according to the system now in vogue why it should, double itself again within the next thirty years; and so through every thirty years to the end of time. (Hear, hear.) Now, is there no remedy for this? Cannot the human reason be brought to bear upon this monstrous system of mutual waste and ruin? Is the combined statesmanship of Europe equal to nothing better as international policy than playing on a more and more gigantic scale this miserable game of "beggar my neighbour," by which they exhaust their resources, embarrass their finances, and oppress their peoples, while they leave themselves at the end of the process comparatively and proportionally just where they were at the beginning? (Cheers.) While spending so much of time, thought, skill, and money in organising war, is it not worth while to bestow some forethought and care in trying to organise peace, by making some provision beforehand for solving by peaceful means those difficulties and complications that arise to disturb the relations of States, instead of leaving them to the excited passions and hazardous accidents of the moment? (Loud cheers.) No doubt something has been done, and something very considerable has been done—which I gladly and gratefully recognise—in the way of settling disputes by arbitration, after those disputes have arisen. Quite enough has been done in this direction to prove that such a method is practicable, and that there is no necessity for mankind to cut each other's throats by way of trying to decide questions of disputed right. (Laughter.) It is an entire mistake to imagine that the recent instances of arbitration between this country and the United States are the first and only, though no doubt they are the most significant and conspicuous, examples of the successful application of this principle. There have been many other cases within the last fifty or sixty years. Indeed, I am not sure, if using the word arbitration in its broadest and most generic sense as expressing every kind of reference for settling differences without having recourse to the sword, that within the period I have mentioned arbitration has not been the rule and war the exception. But there is this difference, that whereas war is loud, noisy, demonstrative, making itself seen and heard by the whole world, arbitration is often carried on in a quiet, unostentatious manner that escapes general observation. I will not trespass on the time and patience of the House by enumerating all the instances of that kind that have occurred. But I may be permitted to cite a few cases by way of illustration. There was the question known as the Portencio claims between England and France, arising out of the blockade of the Portencio coast by the French during their wars with the Moors in 1834-5. These claims, after occasioning considerable trouble to the two Governments, were referred to the arbitration of the King of Prussia, and his award was cheerfully accepted by both countries. In 1853 all outstanding claims that had arisen between Great Britain and the United States since the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, were referred to two commissioners who were empowered and instructed to choose an umpire or arbitrator when they could not agree. The claims connected with the brig Creole, which had been the subject of long diplomatic discussion, the claims of the Florida bonds, the M'Leod claims, and many others, were included in this reference. Mr. Joshua Bates, of London, was chosen as umpire, and all these claims, after careful consideration, were finally and satisfactorily adjusted. Questions of considerable difficulty between the United States and New Granada, and between the same Power and Costa Rica, as well as Paraguay and Peru, have at different times been settled by arbitration. In 1863 a dispute between this country and the Empire of Brazil, which had previously given occasion to a great deal of angry and irritating diplomatic correspondence, was referred to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians and disposed of without difficulty. I will mention another case which may be considered as a crucial example of successful arbitration. In 1868-9, as hon. members will recollect, the relations of Turkey and Greece became full of danger on account of the insurrection in Crete. There was everything in this case to exasperate animosities between the two parties—difference of race, difference of religion, terrible memories and sinister traditions of the past. But at the suggestion of Prussia there was a con-

ference of the Great Powers at Paris, who agreed to certain resolutions to be submitted to Greece for her acceptance. These, be it borne in mind, were offered merely as recommendations, and not backed up by any threats of force on the part of the mediating Powers; and yet in spite of the forebodings of the prophets of evil, who loudly prognosticated failure, the success was complete. Greece accepted the resolutions, and the danger passed away. The right hon. gentleman, the Prime Minister, speaking in the House in reference to that case, spoke of it most justly as "an evidence of real advance in civilisation." I have the greatest pleasure in citing the words he used on that occasion:—"Here is a case in which two Powers, exasperated by traditional animosities, were on the point of resorting to the arbitration of force and bloodshed, and yet in which the employment of a purely moral interference has been sufficient to avert the calamity of war. Now, I am quite convinced that if both sides of this House are animated by one sentiment more unequivocally than another, it is the wish that we may make progress in gradually establishing in Europe a state of opinion which should favour a common action of the Powers to avert the terrible calamity of war." (Cheers.) Now this is precisely what I want the right hon. gentlemen to help in bringing about, namely, a common action of the Powers to avert the calamity of war. (Cheers.) Perhaps it may be said in reference to the cases of successful arbitration I have cited that they referred to comparatively small matters. My answer is, that they could not possibly refer to smaller matters than those which have often led to long, bloody, and desolating wars between nations. (Loud cheers.) They were not smaller matters, for instance, than the question whether the cupola of a particular church at Jerusalem should be repaired by Greek or Latin monks, and yet that was the quarrel which, through the infinite unwisdom of some of the great Powers, led to a war which cost Europe, according to Mr. Kinglake, a million of human lives and some four or five hundred millions of money. But, I may be told, in reference to this and similar cases, that the avowed and apparent causes of a war are often not the real ones, that they are mere superficial pretexts, but that there are occult forces at work which impel nations irresistibly into collision with each other. But all this talk is mere fatalism, the elaborate attempts of men to find some justification for their follies and crimes by referring them to the operation of natural or providential laws, instead of their own evil passions. (Hear, hear.) Men love to believe that they are driven into ill-doing by necessity. This is the plea of justification which Milton represents the author of evil as putting forward to extenuate his own revolt—

"Who with *necessity*,
The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds."

I don't believe in necessity to do evil, to commit crime. It is a profane, an impious, an atheistic doctrine. (Loud cheers.) And I can quote the authority of the most experienced statesman of his time as respects, at least, all recent wars. Lord Russell has said:—"On looking back at all the wars which have been carried on during the last century and examining into the causes of them, I do not see one of these wars in which, if there had been proper temper between the parties, the questions in dispute might not have been settled without recourse to arms." (Cheers.) But I must refer also, as an evidence of progress, and as an indication that even the Great Powers are beginning to recognise that there is some principle in the world besides force for regulating the intercourse of States, to what took place at the Conference of Paris in 1856. England had the honour of taking the initiative on that occasion, through the mouth of her Plenipotentiary, Lord Clarendon, who submitted a proposition to the Conference, which was accepted unanimously, and expressed in the following language:—"The Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the name of their Governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise should before appealing to arms have recourse, as far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power." The Conference instructed its President, Count Walewski, to communicate this declaration to other civilised governments, and to invite their adhesion; and about forty other governments did adhere to it. The right hon. gentleman the present Prime Minister, speaking in this House soon after, referred to that protocol in these words:—"As to the proposal to submit international differences to arbitration, I think that it is in itself a very great triumph. It is perhaps the first time that the representatives of the principal nations of Europe have given an emphatic utterance to sentiments which contain at least a qualified disapproval of a resort to war, and asserted the supremacy of reason, of justice, of humanity, and religion." The late Lord Derby also referred to the principle of arbitration as "the principle which, to its endless honour, was embodied in the protocol of the Conference of Paris." Unhappily, it has hitherto remained inoperative. But in spite of that I still believe, with the right hon. gentleman, that it was a great gain to have elicited from the leading Powers of Europe, and to have placed on permanent record, such a declaration as that. This is the history of all human progress. Men labour long to get from those in authority the distinct recognition of some great principle. It may be long after that before it is reduced in practice. But the acknowledgment of its justice and importance remains, and may be pleaded against themselves. We have an illustration of this in the condemnation of the Slave Trade, pronounced at the Congress of Vienna, and repeated in a yet more rigorous form at the Congress of Verona in 1822, principally, I believe, through the influence of the Duke of Wellington. That condemnation did not lead to the immediate abolition of the Slave Trade; unhappily it is not yet abolished. Still that act of the great Powers was of the greatest possible value to those who were, and are, engaged in a crusade against the Slave Trade. It placed the accursed traffic under the ban of the civilised world, and rendered it impossible for any Christian State again openly to defend it, though some of them have continued wickedly to connive at it. So I believe the Declaration of the Protocol of Paris, though not immediately operative, is not without great value. As has been recently said by a distinguished French statesman, M. Drouyn de Lhuys: "In trying to realise the idea embodied in the Treaty of Paris, we obey a sentiment which, evoked at that epoch, will not cease to manifest itself among civilised nations until it has obtained satisfaction." I come now to the Geneva Arbitration. I own that my views on that subject are as wide as the poles asunder from those expressed by some hon. gentlemen in this House, a very small minority, I am happy to believe. I look upon that transaction as one eminently honourable to the spirit of our age, and especially to the two great nations principally concerned in it. (Loud cheers.) And I have no doubt that in spite of the little irritations which have for a moment ruffled the temper of a few of our countrymen, that it will be regarded hereafter as constituting a landmark in the history of civilisation. (Hear, hear.) No doubt some mistakes were made in connection with this great work of international peace, and that is no wonder, considering that the proceeding was somewhat an untried and untried one. But are there no mistakes made in connection with international war?—(loud cries of "Hear, hear")—unless, indeed, the right thing to say is that the whole of that bloody business is one huge and monstrous mistake. No doubt some portions of the Treaty of Washington might have been expressed in language less ambiguous and more precise. No doubt the Three Rules themselves were somewhat vague, though I question if there is any form of words which human ingenuity could devise upon which clever and practised lawyers could not put two or three different constructions if it suited their purpose to do so. (A laugh.) No doubt the interpretation put upon those Rules by some of the distinguished men who acted as adjudicators at Geneva was of rather dangerous latitude. No doubt

there were also still graver errors on both sides, which I forbear to refer to lest they revive feelings that had better be let sleep. But after all these deductions are made, the fact, the signal, the glorious fact remains that these two great kindred and Christian nations, each of them with abundance of pride and self-assertion, for John Bull and Jonathan are in that respect as like as two peas—each of them conscious of having almost inexhaustible resources at command wherewith to inflict injury upon each other—that these two nations, in regard to a question that had strongly excited public feeling on both sides of the Atlantic, and notably on the other side, were content to lay aside their prejudices and passions, and allow their case to be referred to the arbitration of reason and justice, instead of running the risk of having to refer it at any future time to the blind and brutal arbitrament of the sword. (Loud cheers.) This fact remains, unaffected by the petty jealousies and passions of the hour, affording a grand and memorable example to the nations, which I have no doubt will be fruitful of beneficent results. (Hear, hear.) The attitude of the two nations has been noble. During many months of irritating suspense while the two governments were negotiating as to the true meaning of the Treaty of Washington, these seventy millions of people maintained their calmness and self-control. This, I believe, was in great part owing to the conduct of the press. No doubt there were exceptions, but, as a rule, the press on both sides did itself great honour by the way in which it conducted the controversy. I must especially pay my humble tribute of respect and admiration to what is called the leading journal in this country, for the calm, judicial spirit which it preserved throughout, and by which I have no doubt it contributed largely to the peaceable and satisfactory settlement of the matter. I remember the late Lord Derby some years ago when administering a severe rebuke to the press for stimulating one of those dishonourable panics of French invasion, by which we have been so often affected in this country, making this remark, "That journalists in these times exercised something like the influence and power of statesmen, and that therefore they ought to feel something of the responsibility of statesmen." To my mind one of the most hopeful signs of the times is in the fact that the press is evidently beginning to recognise this responsibility. For my part, I must say, in reference to this American Arbitration, that I feel more grateful than I can express to Her Majesty's Government, and especially to Lord Granville, for the combined firmness, patience, temper, and tact with which he persevered, in the face of great difficulties and some provocations, in seeking to extricate the two countries from embarrassments which at one time threatened to wreck the arbitration. (Cheers.) And I feel no less grateful to the leaders of the party opposite for their wise and patriotic forbearance during the whole of those difficult and delicate negotiations. I confess that when I saw the notice of motion placed on the paper some weeks ago by the right hon. gentleman the Member for the University of Oxford, I had some apprehension lest in the discussion that would ensue, something might have been said to rekindle animosities happily allayed, or to discredit the principle of arbitration, or to bring into question the judgment at Geneva. But nothing of the sort took place. The speech of the right hon. gentleman, which gave a tone to the debate, appeared to me as admirable in temper as it was in ability, and proved, as did that of the right hon. gentleman the Member for Buckinghamshire, which followed in the same discussion, that they at least were determined not to convert this great international question into an arena for party strife. (Cheers.) If they should ever come into office again, and I suppose that is a contingency that is on the cards—(a laugh)—and to have to deal with any difficult question of foreign policy, I hope the course they have taken on this question will not be forgotten by those who now sit on this side of the House. But some people say the judgment has gone against us. Well, I suppose judgment must go against somebody in every suit or trial at law. I hope the House will not misinterpret my meaning when I say, that I am almost glad that it did go against us, because it afforded the people of this country a noble opportunity, which I believe they have nobly embraced, of showing their respect for law and their readiness to submit to a judicial decision even when it is against their own interests. (Hear, hear.) By this dignified acquiescence in the judgment of Geneva, and I contend that the great bulk of the people of this country have so acquiesced, they have done more to consecrate the principle of arbitration than if the verdict had been ever so much in their favour. (Cheers.) But we are sometimes told that only England would have the sense of justice and dignity to submit to such a decision. Well, it is a very pleasant thing to have a high opinion of ourselves, and if it soothes our vanity and helps us the better to bear our defeat to think so, I have no objection. But I am bound to express my own belief that if the judgment had gone against the United States the great body of the people of that country would have done the same. (Hear, hear.) Let me ask the attention of the House to the noble words uttered by Mr. Colfax, the Vice-President of the United States, at the time when difficulties had arisen between the two Governments owing to conflicting interpretations of the Treaty of Washington, and before the tribunal had been opened at Geneva:—"Though the arbitration were to adjudge to us not a single dollar, I will stand up before my fellow-citizens, and will cry to them, 'Accept the resolution and renounce all indemnity rather than recede one hair's-breadth from that high moral position in which you have placed yourselves along with England before the face of the other nations of the world.'" (Loud cheers.) All this is, no doubt, highly encouraging. But the disadvantages of leaving the arbitration to be provided for after the quarrel has arisen are obvious. The original difference often becomes greatly complicated and aggravated by angry diplomatic recriminations, and the clamorous outcries of popular passions, whereas if there were some stated means of reference these disturbing influences need not at all come into operation. And undoubtedly the mere existence of such stated means would prevent many quarrels from coming to a head. "The great end of law," it has been truly said, "is not to decide but to prevent disputes; for every dispute which British civil law, for instance, decides, there are thousands of cases in which disputes are prevented from arising by its certainty and clearness." What is wanted is that the Great Powers of the world should take some steps towards the establishment of something like a regular and permanent system of international jurisdiction. That I may not be charged with indulging in mere chimerical visions beyond the range of practical statesmanship in saying this, let me cite the words of the present Lord Derby. Speaking in this House in the year 1869, *apropos* of the question with Spain about the ship Mermaid, he said: "Unhappily there is no international tribunal to which cases of this kind can be referred, and there is no international law by which parties can be required to refer cases of this kind. If such a tribunal existed it would be a great benefit to the civilised world." (Cheers.) No statesman living is less likely than Lord Derby to indulge in longings after what is impracticable and Utopian. And yet such are his views as to the importance and value of an International Court. It is well known that such a Supreme Court does exist in the United States to adjudicate between different States of the Union and between States and the Federal Government. A great man who has recently passed from amongst us, Mr. John Stuart Mill, referring to that institution says:—"The Supreme Court of the Federation dispenses international law, and is the first example of what is now one of the most prominent wants of civilised society—a real international tribunal." I do not say that the world is ripe for such an institution in its completeness at the present moment. But surely we may take some steps in that direction. I ask the Government to communicate with the other Powers with a view

to the appointment of an International Commission to examine into the present state of International Law, and to reduce it into something like a clear and coherent system. This is a great necessity of civilisation. Perhaps, indeed, if we use the word law in its rigid sense, we may say that there hardly exists such a thing at present as International Law. What passes under that name consists of custom and consent, provisions in Treaties between nations, judgments of Prize Courts, and the opinions of eminent jurists from Grotius downwards. I am very far from saying that even in its present imperfect form all this has not been of the greatest possible service in regulating the relations and intercourse of States, in diminishing the frequency and mitigating the ferocity of war. And it is impossible not to admire the noble enthusiasm of humanity by which Grotius was inspired in the composition of his great work, a work, as Mr. Hallam says, the publication of which is acknowledged to have made an epoch in the philosophical and almost in the political history of Europe. Still what now exists can hardly be called Law in the strict sense of that term, seeing there is no enacting authority to give it force, and no recognised tribunal by which it can be administered. At any rate, it will not be doubted that the present state of International Law is far from satisfactory, that there are many important points connected with the relations and intercourse of States, which are unsettled, ill-defined, or unprovided for, and that the whole system of International Law requires to be revised and digested and brought into something like consistency and harmony. There is an almost entire consensus of opinion among authorities on this matter. An American gentleman recently visited Europe expressly to put himself into communication with the leading jurists and publicists of the Continent and of this country on this very subject, and he found among them an almost universal concurrence of opinion on this, that there exists urgent necessity for further mutual understanding and consent among nations as to the principles and rules of International Law. Now we have a precedent for what I want to be done as the first step, in what took place at the Congress of Paris in 1856. When the Great Powers came to negotiate terms of peace, they did not restrict themselves to matters arising out of the war just concluded. But they found certain points of international maritime law in such a condition as urgently to require consideration and decision. Accordingly, they adopted a Declaration, to which they attached the following Preamble, which I especially commend to the attention of the House:—"That maritime law in time of war has long been the subject of deplorable disputes. That the uncertainty of the law in such a matter gives rise to differences of opinion, which may occasion serious difficulties, and even conflicts. That it is consequently advantageous to establish a uniform doctrine on so important a point." Therefore, as Lord Russell said, the Governments, in order "to prove the sincerity of their wish to give permanence and fixity to this part of the law of nations," adopted the Declaration abolishing privateering, defining the rights of neutrals in maritime warfare, and settling the law of blockades. Other governments were invited to accept the Declaration, and some thirty-nine governments did send in their adhesion, so that now, as between these forty-six governments, and as respects the matters treated of in the Declaration, there is something like positive and authoritative international law. Now, is there any reason why the work thus begun in Paris in 1856 should not be continued? No one denies that there are other points of international law in a condition as unsettled and unsatisfactory, and as likely to give rise to differences of opinion, leading to difficulties and conflicts, as those dealt with in the Declaration of 1856? Is it well to wait until those difficulties and conflicts arise? or, would it not be wise to avail ourselves of the present lucid interval of peace to try to come to a common understanding as to some of the principles and rules of international law, and so, by gradually preparing a system of law, to lay the foundation for a general and permanent system of international jurisdiction? There is a remarkable experiment now in progress in Egypt, which, if it succeeds, as I cordially hope it may, will furnish a practical illustration on a limited scale of the kind of International Tribunal for which I contend. The subject was brought forward in the early part of the session by the hon. member for the Isle of Wight. It is admitted on all hands that the present mode of administering justice in that country, especially as between natives and foreigners, is utterly unsatisfactory. This has been long felt by the European Powers. With a view to remedy this an International Commission was appointed, and has been sitting at Constantinople, the object of which was to draw up a code of laws, and to prepare the constitution of an International Court, to administer justice both in civil and criminal cases. The Powers represented on that Commission, as stated by the noble lord the Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, were:—Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Italy, Russia, Belgium, the United States, Sweden, Norway, and Turkey. The Commission has completed its labours and presented its report, and is only waiting for the approval of the Governments to come into operation, when we shall have a real International Court, administering an international code of laws. Now, all I ask the Government to do at present is to enter into communication with foreign governments, with a view of doing something for Europe and the civilised world like what they are actually doing for Egypt. (Hear, hear.) It seems to me that each of the two great parties in this country are at the present moment groping, and not very successfully groping, for a policy. Would that one of them had the courage to aspire to become the leader of a real peace party in Europe, to take the first steps towards establishing peace on sure and firm foundations—the foundations of law and jurisprudence. They would meet with a response of which they have little conception. The world is growing weary of war. The nations are groaning under the burden of military expenditure and military servitude, and are longing to be delivered. I believe even that the governments, and especially the minor governments of Europe, would most gladly and gratefully follow the leadership of England. A distinguished member of a foreign legislature wrote to me some time ago in reference to my motion, "I believe you are hitting the right nail on the head. It will be impossible for the nations to enter upon the process of mutual disarmament until first of all they shall find some means presented to them by which they can settle their disputes without arms, and I feel convinced that England, of all nations in the world, is the right country to take the initiative in this matter." (Cheers.) I also, sir, have the ambition to secure the honour of this great initiative for my own country. There are people who charge us of the Peace Party with being careless of, or indifferent to, the honour of England. I repudiate and repel the imputation. (Cheers.) What possible reason can those who make the imputation, and who arrogate to themselves the credit of an exclusive patriotism, to love England, and her dignity and glory, that we have not in an equal degree with themselves? Is not England also our country, the home of our childhood's joys, the place of our fathers' sepulchres? Are not her name, and character, and greatness closely intertwined with our dearest earthly affections, in the memories of the past and in the anticipations of the future? Do we not also feel that we rise with her renown and sink in her degradation? Of course there may be differences of opinion as to what constitutes honour for a great country. (Hear, hear.) I do not believe that the honour of a Christian nation consists in her being conspicuous for deeds of violence and blood, though even if it were, so we have had enough of that in past times to glut the most insatiable appetite for military glory. But to my mind the honour of England consists in this, that she is the birth-place and home of freedom; that she has been able to teach the nations by her own example how to combine order and liberty in her political life; that she is the mother of free communities which perpetuate her ideas and institu-

tions in all parts of the globe; that she was the first to strike the fetters off the slave and bid the oppressed go free, and that she is stretching forth her hand to scatter the blessings of civilisation and Christianity among the nations to the uttermost ends of the earth. (Loud cheers.) These are the things which in my opinion honour England, and it will be a still greater honour if possible—a signal, a crowning honour if she becomes the harbinger of peace to the world, if she takes the first step towards the organisation of that peace on solid and lasting foundations, so as to do something to realise the glorious vision of our Poet Laureate—

"When the war-drum throbs no longer and the battle-flag is furled,
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.
When the common-sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber lapt in universal law." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. MUNDELLA seconded the motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE said his hon. friend was right when he stated that this was not the first time that the present subject, which was one of profound interest, was introduced to the notice of the House. In 1849 Mr. Cobden first formally drew attention to it, and made a motion not very different from that of his hon. friend. But while Mr. Cobden proposed that Her Majesty's Government should enter into communications with foreign Governments in their separate capacity, his hon. friend invited them to communicate with foreign Powers collectively, and in truth had very considerably widened the scope of Mr. Cobden's motion. But as to the means to be adopted, and as to the end to be kept in view, the purposes of both were the same. He could not say, however, that the change made by his hon. friend was an improvement. If progress was to be made in this direction, it was more likely to be made in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances, by beginning with particular countries in regard to particular subjects as occasion arose, rather than by an ambitious attempt to draw all the civilised nations of the globe into general communications on a matter involving changes so great in their extent, and so very difficult, of necessity, in the mode of their operation. His hon. friend had referred to a great variety of cases in which the principle of amicable arrangement, in one shape or another, whether by formal arbitration or not, had been usefully employed. But his hon. friend might have added other instances. He might have cited the case of the King of Holland, who undertook to effect an arrangement with respect to the San Juan boundary which had recently been settled by the good offices of the Emperor of Germany. He might have referred to an analogous instance—namely, the arrangements with respect to the navigation and international rights at the mouths of the Danube. He might likewise have quoted the case of the unfortunate difference which arose between this country and Greece in 1849-50, when our neighbour France offered, not a formal arbitration, but her good offices to this country, and those good offices were beneficially employed. In fact so far as this country was concerned, and to a great extent other countries, there was gradually growing up a series of precedents which we might hope—but it must be by degrees—would harden into rule. But the real duty which could fairly be imposed, and the performance of which could reasonably be expected from any Government of this country, was that it should avail itself of every opportunity as it arose, and of all the means which it possessed, to bring to a peaceful issue differences between other States, or between this country and some other State, which if not peacefully settled might threaten great international evil and calamity. (Hear.) If he went on to examine minutely the history of the last few years and the transactions of the Foreign Office, with which he had necessarily been closely conversant, he could add very considerably to the instances mentioned by his hon. friend. His noble friend the late Lord Clarendon had not for many weeks assumed the seals of the Foreign Office at the end of 1868 when he was enabled to intervene with the utmost tact, good feeling, and ability in a question apparently of a paltry and trumpery character with respect to the railways between France and Belgium, and by his intervention not only a most perplexing and prolonged, but possibly a very dangerous, controversy, was got rid of. In the case of Luxembourg, also, the exertions of Lord Derby would be justly remembered to the credit of the preceding government. (Hear.) In truth, speaking without reference to any one government, it was the practice of the Foreign Office, and would be a duty which Parliament would exact, that it should accept as a principle that very rule the adoption of which by every nation in the world his hon. friend sought to procure. At the same time it was important to consider not only what we preached, but also what we practised, not only that we should recommend with zeal to other countries to resort to arbitration, but still more was it a matter of consequence that we should examine whether our own proceedings were in all cases wise, and before they had assumed the form of menace, quarrel, or controversy, whether they were governed by the rules of good sense and moderation. Because, if the settlement of disputes was good, the prevention of disputes was better (hear, hear); and the best mode of prevention was the careful observance of that rule which was enjoined for the government of our private and personal conduct, to do unto others as we would be done by, and to expect from them no more than we were prepared to give. (Hear, hear.) When we had acted in this way we should have laid the foundations of the most important parts of a good and sound foreign policy. There was, indeed, another part, and that was a vigilant defence of the honour and interests of the nation, whenever circumstances might call for it; but that was a point on which it was less necessary to insist, because it was a portion of our duty with respect to which this country never had failed, nor did he think it was likely to fail in the future. When Mr. Cobden made the motion to which he had referred, Lord Palmerston said he entirely agreed with the hon. gentleman in attributing the utmost possible value to the motion, and in feeling the greatest dislike and he might say horror of war in any shape. He need in this case only substitute for Mr. Cobden's the name of his hon. friend on whom the mantle of Mr. Cobden had fallen, and he fully adopted the words of Lord Palmerston. But Lord Palmerston was not prepared to adopt the motion of Mr. Cobden, and he moved the previous question; but so satisfied was Mr. Cobden with the tone of his declaration that he said in his reply the noble lord had led him to suppose there was not much difference in their views. Mr. Cobden, however, pressed his motion to a division. It was seldom that he looked upon any proceeding of Mr. Cobden otherwise than with warm approval not only of its purpose, but of its judgment; but he ventured to doubt whether Mr. Cobden exercised a wise discretion in this instance. A division was taken, and the result was—Ayes, 79; Noes, 176; so that a very large majority of the House of Commons was announced to the world as refusing the motion of Mr. Cobden at a time when the person who had spoken as the organ of the Government was declared by Mr. Cobden himself to have delivered sentiments which differed but little from those he had himself expressed. He was not prepared to request the House to join in the adoption of his hon. friend's resolution. At the same time, he now stood in some respects in a position of greater advantage than Lord Palmerston did when he addressed the House, because while Lord Palmerston was compelled to rely principally on a perfectly sincere, but still somewhat abstract, declaration of concurrence of opinion, it was now in their power to point to a course of facts and events which gave strength to

those declarations, and enabled him to found himself on a solid basis when he pointed out that he had but one motive for declining to ask the House to adopt that motion—viz., that its adoption would tend to put in jeopardy the progress of the very cause his hon. friend had at heart. For, while they had much gratifying progress to refer to, they had also many painful circumstances to recall. It was true that in our relations with the United States we had been enabled, in a case of primary moment, to adopt and carry through to its conclusion the principle of preferring a settlement by arbitration to a settlement by war, or to what was practically much the same thing. But did the state of facts they perceived on the Continent indicate such a progress in the general mind of Europe as would justify us in departing from the course we had hitherto pursued—namely, of seizing every opportunity of recommending, where we had the title to do so, that method of peaceful procedure, and also of resolving to give the most marked instances we could of our own practical adoption of the principle? For himself he did not think so. He saw opinion growing in some quarters in favour of that principle; but as yet it was sectional opinion rather than national sentiment. It had not extensively found its way into the Cabinets of statesmen, or into the popular mind of Europe. They must not conceal from themselves the state of facts which characterised the times in which we lived. His hon. friend himself had described the monstrous and portentous development of armaments they had seen of late years in Europe, and had justly referred to the natural consequences of that development in that vast growth of national debt and that anticipation of future resources which, when they reached a certain magnitude, became themselves among the most formidable menaces both to internal tranquillity and the general peace. (Hear, hear.) He held in his hand the work of that eminent Belgian author, M. Laveleye, on the existing causes of war in Europe, written manifestly in the sense and with the objects of his hon. friend. M. Laveleye recognised the obstacles in his way. He alluded almost with exultation to the Treaty of Washington and its results, and spoke of the Arbitration of Geneva as having reanimated the hopes of the friends of peace throughout the world. But such was the sense that gentleman entertained of the dangers of Europe, that, towards the close of his most able and luminous disquisition, he urged, with his usual earnestness, that, for the sake of liberty itself, considerable armaments must be maintained, and that the people both of England and Belgium would do well to submit to the law of compulsory military service. He was not able to follow M. Laveleye in that opinion ("Hear" and a laugh), but it showed what must be the pressure of the motives which led such a man to a conclusion that must be so painful to him. M. Laveleye, however, in discussing the methods of giving effect to pacific views, looked in the first place to a gradual formation of a code of International Law, and then eventually to the formation of a High International Court. That Court was to be one entirely devoid of any command over physical force. It was to trust to moral force alone. That presupposed a condition of nations in which moral force, they must assume, would be strong enough to induce each of them to give up the prepossessions and predilections connected with its own particular interests and passions, and to adopt a judgment proceeding from some impartial source. Well, we might say for ourselves and the United States, that in a matter of the utmost difficulty and delicacy, touching most intimately both the honour and the pride of two great nations, we had fearlessly applied the principle of arbitration. His hon. friend was glad the award had gone against us, because it gave us a better opportunity of showing the value we attached to the principle; and he thought there was great force in that declaration. If it was a gain to mankind that the people of this country, in conjunction with those of the United States, should resort to the process of arbitration adopted both at Geneva and Berlin, it was still more important now, when the whole question at Berlin had been given against us, and likewise a modified judgment at Geneva, that the world should see that our attachment to the principle of arbitration was not a vulgar and sordid attachment founded on a confident expectation of success (hear, hear); that we valued it for its own sake; that we valued it far more than either the territory or the money involved in the dispute. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to speak in tones of Pharisaic superiority, moral or intellectual, over the civilised nations of Europe. Providence had endowed England and America also with immense advantages and facilities for the propagation of the principle of arbitration, and rendered it far easier for them to apply them than in the case of Continental nations. There was really an enormous difference in all those questions of international conflict between insular and Continental Powers. (Hear.) It was probably owing to the great difficulties arising out of their close contact with their neighbours, and all the historic associations connected with it, that it had been found much less practicable for the nations of the Continent to give effect to arbitration than for England and America to do so. But let him call to mind one remarkable instance of the failure of that principle which, although it came and went like a flash of lightning, was yet deserving of historical record. He referred to the outbreak of the war of 1870. What was its immediate occasion? The Hohenzollern candidature for the Crown of Spain, followed by an allegation, and with that allegation an undoubted belief prevailing in France of something in the nature of a slight or an insult personally offered. If those questions were judged in the abstract, it would be impossible to conceive questions better qualified to be disposed of by arbitration, and that was the view which the British Government took in reference to the relations between Germany and France. Even upon the spur of the moment they did not scruple to press upon the two Powers concerned the objects of the Treaty of Paris, reminding them that they had given in their adhesion to arbitration as a principle, and that it was impossible there could be a more suitable occasion for the application of that principle than that which unfortunately had arisen. They were all aware of the result. However earnest and well-meant the efforts of Her Majesty's Government were, they entirely failed, and the result had been written in blood upon the history of Europe. (Hear, hear.) What he wanted to point out to his hon. friend was this, that there was a practical duty connected with the Treaty of Washington that still remains unfulfilled—namely, that which related to what were called the Three Rules. In consequence of the controversies which arose last year, the proceedings connected with those Rules had been suspended. Nor was there, so far as he was able to judge, an immediate likelihood of their being resumed. He could not but think there was some advantage in bringing to a close the proceedings more immediately connected with the arbitration before they considered the steps to be taken in relation to the Three Rules. The adoption of those Rules, if they were sufficiently clear—with amendment if they were not—was a step in the direction in which his hon. friend desired to go. But there was the apprehension and danger of engendering jealousies and producing reaction by anything like precipitate proceedings in matters of this kind. He was sure that there was even now more or less of an opinion afloat among the various countries of Europe that the Three Rules were meant to give selfish expression to that which was for the interest of Great Britain and America, and not for the benefit of the States of Europe generally. The House would see the great risk we ran if, while a question of that kind was pending, we set about so extensive, he might say so ambitious, a matter as inviting the Powers of the world to adopt an arrangement for the construction of a Code of International Law and a general and permanent system of International Arbitration. Lord Palmerston saw great value in the motion of

(Continued in the body of the paper.)